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PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

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THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Earl Granville's Reply to the Second Russian Note—England's Assent to a Conference Conditional on the Withdrawal of the First Note—The Position Still Delicate.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A special correspondent at St. Petersburg, Sunday afternoon, says: GRANVILLE'S reply to GORTSCHAKOFF'S second note was delivered yesterday. It insists that GORTSCHAKOFF admits by his answer that his position is wrong in law, it consents to a conference only on the understanding that Russia withdraws the original circular and her pretensions to a right to separate action, and brings the proposition before the Conference anew, to be decided on without previous pledges, otherwise the embassy will be withdrawn. The English think it a diplomatic victory. The position is still delicate.

Prussia Giving Emphatic Assurances of Neutrality—Turkish Discretion Regarding a Conference—Baron Von Beust on the Position of Austria.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—ODO RUSSELL continues to receive most emphatic assurances of the neutrality of Prussia on the Eastern question.

TURKEY.

A special correspondent at Pesth, the 1st inst., writes: "Constantinople advices say that the Porte is likely to accept a conference under the conditions proposed by Austria and England."

AUSTRIA.

Baron VON BEUST was before the Budget Committee of the Austrian delegation, today, and made a peaceful address. He hoped for a realization of the conference under necessary guarantees, and expected the unanimity of the Powers interested will secure the integrity and independence of Turkey. He said all unedited for meddling with the questions concerning the reconstruction of the German Confederation were far from his thoughts. The general aspect of the affairs of the world required a country, wishing to preserve its existence to observe caution and continue watchful, since the chances for peace were always in proportion to the readiness for a resolute defense.

The European Powers in Favor of a Conference—The Army of Egypt—The Peace Party in Eastern.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A telegram from Vienna, dated the 1st, states that Turkey, Italy, England, Prussia, and Austria accept the proposal of a conference.

CAIRO, Dec. 2.—The army forlorn have all been withdrawn, so that in case of difficulties arising from the Eastern question, the army can be placed at the disposal of the Sultan.

LONDON, Dec. 3—P. M.—At Birmingham last evening a large meeting was addressed by Messrs. THOROLD, CHAT of 86, PASCOE, ROGERS, JACOB, BRIGHT and others. Resolutions in favor of a Peace Congress were unanimously adopted.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Sanguinary Conflicts Around Paris—Repulse of Gen. Ducrot's Sortie—He Still Holds the East Bank of the Marne—The Struggle for Brie.

LONDON, Dec. 4—3 A. M.—The fighting at Brie, on Friday, was very severe, the Germans being exposed to a steady fire from the French forts. But at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the French retired, leaving behind many prisoners. Brie, though abandoned by the French, has not been occupied by the Germans. Prince GEORGE of Saxony, in a dispatch to the King of Saxony, states that Brie and Champigny have been recaptured, although the Prench brought heavy masses into action. He admits that the Saxons suffered grievously.

THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

The French wounded who have fallen into the hands of the besiegers refuse the offer to be sent back to Paris.

GERMAN CONFIDENCE.

The German leaders are losing much of their overweening confidence in consequence of recent military events.

THE FIGHTING ON THE MARNE.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—Gen. DUCROT'S army yesterday held Noisy-le-Grand, Brie, Villiers, Champigny, Chennevieres and Ormesson, on the left bank of the Marne. An attack was made by the Saxons and Wurtembergers, 60,000 strong, at daylight, on Brie and Champigny, which places they assaulted in four columns. Ducrot withdrew from his advanced position at Champigny, Brie and Villiers, to the peninsula formed by the bend in the river near Le Tremble, covering his flanks by the river. The Germans were then within range of the guns of Forts Rosny and Nogent, which opened upon them with terrible effect. The French held their position, and a fresh force from the city, concentring the Marne north of the peninsula, attacked the Germans, who retired beyond Brie. In this attack the Saxons lost heavily, particularly in officers, who were greatly exposed in rallying their wavering troops. The French losses were also large, but they retained possession of the east bank of the Marne, holding all the bridges. The fight terminated at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

ANOTHER REPULSE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Advices have been received by balloon from Paris to the 30th inst. The French held the points recovered from the Prussians, and were preparing for a further offensive movement. A flood prevented DUCROT from crossing the Marne on the 29th, and Gen. VINOY therefore retired. But on the 30th DUCROT resumed his forward movement, and obtained the advantages on the east bank of the Marne, which have been already reported. The Prussians certainly are possession again of Champigny, as they claim, but the French subsequently recovered the place.

THE TRUCE.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Parisians deny that they asked for a truce for burying the dead, and declare that the demand came from the enemy. DURANT has been appointed Director-General of the Engineering Bureau. Generals in Algeria have been ordered to the southern frontier of the colony to prevent incursions of the native tribes.

Brief Another Account of the Battle of the 30th—A Battle Fiercth of the City—The First German Shell Fired into Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A special correspondent at Versailles, the 1st, writes: The battle yesterday, against the Wurtemberg Division, east of Paris, between the Seine and Marne, resulted in leaving the French in possession of the villages about Brie-sur-Marne. The Germans say they must retake these villages at any cost. The French at one time occupied a line right and left of Ormesson. They were driven back with heavy loss from this, their most advanced position. The Wurtembergers were supported by a brigade of the Second Pomeranian Corps, the Crown Prince's old corps, and a part of the SIXTH Corps. Both sides fought hard. The French were led by dismounted officers of high rank, and showed something of their traditional fire. Had not the Wurtembergers been very steady while being driven back, and had not the Prussians arrived promptly to their support, the investment line might here have been broken. The French, in fact, merely gained a better foothold for their future spring. Their great want is space to display their forces.

A SORTIE TO THE NORTH.

A very hard fight took place the same day north of St. Denis. The French sallied out against the Fourth Prussian Corps. The attack was repulsed and prisoners were taken by the Prussians. The loss of the French was heavy, including seventeen officers. FREDERICK CHARLES' operations, though not unsuccessful, were much hindered by heavy rains. The army is fatigued by long marches. Today all is quiet in the southern front of Paris.

A SHELL SENT INTO PARIS.

The first shell was fired into the city yesterday from the Bavarian batteries near Chatillion. This was accidental. The Crown Prince has ordered the use of no more guns at present at such a range. If the French try more sorties there will probably be a sharp attack on the outlying defenses of the city.

NO FIGHTING ON SATURDAY.

A special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on Sunday afternoon: "The King telegraphs to the Queen: 'No fighting of any moment yesterday at Paris. The French are massing troops from Vincennes. During the fight of Dec. 2, the French lost 1,500 prisoners, including one General and twenty superior officers, besides seven guns.'"

DUCROT REINFORCED.

TOURS, Dec. 4—Evening.—It is rumored that Gen. DUCROT, still near Paris, has been reinforced, and will speedily take the offensive.

CRUELTY OF THE INVADERS.

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular to the Great Powers, stating forth the cruelties committed during the war by the invaders of France.

Movement from the Duke of Mecklenburg of the Battle at Bapaume—Its Success.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Duke of MECKLENBURG makes the following report:

Yesterday morning a battle commenced near Bapaume. Its Hanico. After a hot fight the Fifteenth French Army Corps was defeated and driven back to Arrenay, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, thirteen miles from Orleans, and the Sixteenth French Army Corps driven beyond Loigny. Several hundred prisoners and eleven guns were taken. The enemy's loss is considerable. Our loss is unknown, but is much smaller than that of the enemy.

Amiens—The Evacuation by the Germans Said to be Confirmed—A Second Prussian Attack Repulsed at Autun.

LILLE, Dec. 4.—The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans is confirmed. The enemy, as they retired, blew up the bridge between Albert and Achaux, to protect their retreat. Nothing has since been heard of Gen. MANTEUFFEL, and there is little doubt that he has abandoned his march on the north, and is hastening with all his forces to Paris.

TOURS, Dec. 2.—The enemy continue their retreat from the north.

AUTUN.

A second attack was made on Autun by the Prussians, and was repulsed with considerable loss to the assailants.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A special correspondent at Versailles writes:

The bombardment of Belfort has commenced. Nothing new has been received from the Army of the Loire. The military situation among the best informed circles is deemed critical. MANTEUFFEL has been ordered to march to Paris. It is stated on good authority BISMARCK insists that he must and will retire from office unless the convention with the South German States is adopted unaltered.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Landlords and Tenants—Hardships—Value of Servants—Accidents—Literary Beasts—Sentiment Toward Foreigners—Crusade Against Rats.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 13, 1870.

There has never been a war, perhaps, or a great commotion in any country, without bringing up some important questions in political economy. The duties of landlords and tenants has always been a much-debated question, and so long as it remains unsettled the landlords will remain, justly or unjustly, a much abused class. In this city great sanity is being shown to that class. Two-thirds of the lessees will tell you that the landlords, that is the proprietors, are now paying nothing toward the war: that they are losing nothing, and accordingly their ordinary rents. It is utterly impossible to convince them that it is always property which has to pay the war debt. A few proprietors have voluntarily reduced their rents, or remitted them for the moment, but, as the greater majority continue to stand upon their rights, a crusade is being organized against them. Confounding their moral obligations with those of a political or social nature, the members of the National Guard feel that, since they are engaged in the service of the country, they should have free rent for themselves and their families. The proprietors reply that they, too, are serving the country in the National Guard. It is clear that this is one of those questions about which a great deal can be said on both sides. Considering the high price of everything, the poor are not able to pay high rents, and the men who are taken from their work to serve in the National Guard at a franc and a half a day, cannot pay at all. This is an unpropitious moment to defend the rights of property, and were one to do so in the streets he would lay himself open to violence and abuse; yet one cannot see, without some alarm, this growing disposition to destitute the landlords, for, once begun, there is no telling where the work would end. Some three weeks back the Government issued an order arresting the payment of rents for three months, but these who avail themselves of this act must make oath to their inability to pay. It would be better, perhaps, if the landlords were themselves to reduce their rents one-third during the continuance of the war; but experience shows that this does but little toward stopping the demands of tenants.

DOMESTICS.

Among the wounded brought in after one of the late sorties was a young Bavarian officer, who had received a ball in the chest. He explained to a member of the ambulance the nature and consequences of his wound, and asked for Dr. NELATON. "He knows me very well," said the young officer, "for I long followed his course in Paris, and I was even one of his hospital assistants. If you explain to him my situation I have no doubt that he will come and make an effort to extract the ball I have received." Monsieur NELATON recognized his pupil at once, and did all that was possible for him, but he did not long survive. A flag of truce was sent to the enemy to offer his body, which was graciously accepted. Among the Bavarians captured was many who spoke French well, several inquiring for friends whom they had known during their residence in Paris.

The celebrated Dr. RICORD was summoned to Mont Valerien, on a recent occasion, and was upon the ramparts when some shells were fired at the Prussians. He watched the shot with great interest, seeing it strike a building half a mile further than he expected.

"There" he cried, "that is my property you are firing at."

"Sorry for you, doctor."

"One consolation, commandant, I am not the only proprietor devastated by your shells."

"If that is a consolation," said the officer, pointing to a hundred houses in ruins or showing the marks of shot.

Speaking of doctors reminds me of what I observed after one of the late combats. The French wounded were treated by the enemy, and only those who were badly injured were given up. Those handed over to the French ambulances had a paper pinned upon their breasts giving a full and complete diagnosis of the case, written in French, to save a second examination of the wounds. Everything was conducted in the most admirable manner, showing the perfect discipline which reigns in every department of the Prussian Army.

VALUE OF SERVANTS.

Some time ago I remarked upon a curious fact concerning the servants in the hotels of Paris, nine-tenths of whom were Germans. The Grand Hotel lost some 300 waiters by the order of expulsion. Some excessively patriotic people demanded to know why the proprietor thus employed Germans instead of French. He replied that he would gladly employ French servants if they could fill the place. He desired a Secretary to replace the German who left him, a man speaking six modern languages. It is hard to find a Frenchman who can speak any language but his own, none generally who would take the place of a waiter. On the other hand, all of these German servants spoke English, French and German, some of them adding Spanish and Italian. But the Germans were sent away, and now it is difficult to find a man to interrogate the prisoners. The Bavarians captured were kept for a long time upon the Rhine Provinces, while an Alsatian interpreter was sent to who knew German. The Alsatians speak German almost as well as the Swiss of the lower cantons. The questioning went on in this way: "You have the King?" said the Alsatian, the Germans looking at each other with a smile at the bad language, responded: "Je." "ENRAGE is a brute?" "Je." "You are starved?" "You have no shoes?" "You are tired of the war?" to all of which the Bavarians laughed, and responded "Je!" and the journals had some glowing articles upon the discontent in the Prussian Army, founded upon this novel interrogatory. I believe that there are some members of the Academy who know two or three languages, but the Emperor was about the only man in France who could speak all of the modern languages well. It is very rare to find a French officer who knows any language but his own. M. BEHRENDTZI WAS MANY years in Germany without learning the language. The scene with the Prussian prisoners was very ridiculous, and I saw two or three English lads in the crowd correctly able to act as interpreters if they had chosen to do so.

ACCIDENTS.

Several deplorable accidents have recently occurred, and no less than SIX soldiers have been killed in one week by the careless handling of arms. But a thing still more sad is reported. A young wife went to carry food to her husband, on duty upon the ramparts, and on inquiring for him, was told in joke that he had just been killed by the Prussians. She fell insensible to the ground, and although her husband soon came to her, she could not recover from the shock. That night she died.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

A new vaudeville announced by VICTOR HUGO, or rather a new edition of his *Chatiments*. M. Hugo authorized a new edition, stipulating only that it should be printed in the very best manner, and on the finest of paper. As a poet, one cannot but admire M. VICTOR HUGO. Speaking of literature reminds me that the *Mousquetaire*, which were announced to appear about this time, have been stopped by the war. Like thousands of others, I was looking with eager interest for its volume.

SENTIMENT TOWARD FOREIGNERS.

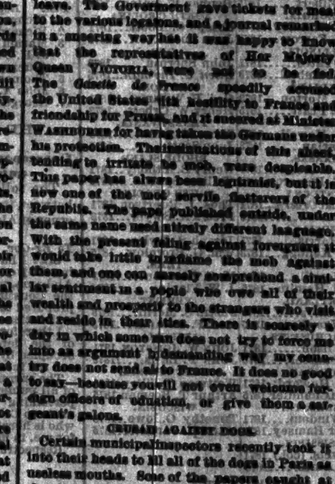
Some time ago many English and Americans left Paris, giving as a reason that the day would come when the mob would raise a cry against all nations. They were not far from the truth during the spy-fever, but that passed without difficulty of a serious nature, and since that time the foreigners were left in peace. The English were strongly distrusted, but up to about three weeks ago the Americans were in favor, because one hundred thousand volunteers were expected to aid the new Republic. As the volunteers did not come, and as the United States did not send it to make war upon Prussia, the ill-feeling against Americans increased, and it was high time for those who could do it to leave. The Government gave tickets for meals to the various legations, and a journal remarked in a sneering way that it was happy to know that the representatives of Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, were not to be fed. The Gazette de France specially accused the United States with hostility to France and friendship for Prussia, and it sneered at Minister WASHBURNE for having taken the Germans under his protection. The insinuations of this sheet, tending to irritate as much were despicable. This paper has always been legitimist, but it is now one of the most servile flatterers of the Republic. The paper published outside, under the same name and entirely different language. With the present feeling against foreigners it would take little to inflame the mob against them, and one can scarcely comprehend a similar sentiment in a people who owe all of their wealth and prosperity to the strangers who visit and reside in their city. There is scarcely a day in which some one does not try to force me into an argument in demanding why my country does not send aid to France. It does no good to say—because yourself not even welcome foreign officers of education, or give them a sergeant's guidance.

CRUSADE AGAINST DOGS.

Certain municipal inspectors recently took it into their heads to kill all of the dogs in Paris as useless mouths. Some of the papers caught at the idea and approved it; but when the matter came to be considerd it was found to be an impracticable measure. There are thousands of men who would shake their last crust with their dog, and who would revolt against any authority which ordered their execution. Seeing that they had taken the unpopular side of the question these journals explained that they did not mean the pets of their owners, but the irregular dogs—the vagabonds without a permission to circulate, that is without a collar giving their name and address. It is therefore not yet decided to execute the dogs. I have a friend who comes to see me occasionally to give me a friendly tap of the tail, and to take a sou's-worth of horse-bones, who will be pleased to hear this news. He is a very well-informed dog, of the pointer family, living just across the way, and one I am proud to call my friend. Can these wise municipal inspectors have ever known the friendship of a dog?

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday Dec. 4, at 11:26 o'clock:



Notice has been given in the South Carolina Legislature of a bill to regulate the hours of labor in the cotton factories in the State.

WASHINGTON.

Preparation for the Opening Session of Congress Today.

Arrival of Congressmen and Other Distinguished Visitors.

Substance of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Question of Free Ports on the Rio Grande.

Official Relations of President Grant and Admiral Porter.

Necessary Reference to the Secretary's Report—Arrival of Congressmen—Interest on Bonds to Aid of the Pacific Railroad—Official Changes in Cuba—Free Ports on the Rio Grande—Senatorial Matters at the Capital.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The report of the Secretary of the NAVY is terse, but terse and fatuitous in expression. It is devoted chiefly to two things: first, to showing that notwithstanding the enormous demands upon the Department, the expenditures have been kept down, and are absolutely over $1,000,000 less for the year ending Dec. 1, 1870; secondly, to demonstrating that while the Department is responding to the demands of the country for economy in expenditure, it is at the serious cost of our commerce in foreign seas and to the detriment of the rights of our citizens in foreign lands. With 140,000,000 square miles of navigable waters, and a coast line of our own of 7,000 miles, the Secretary well says that forty ships are utterly insufficient. He formerly alludes to the fact that the only means of enforcing either respect for the Government or protection for its citizens away from home are the guns of the NAVY, and that scarce a mail comes that helpless intelligence of some call upon the naval vessels on distant seas for protection; and especially at the present time, he says, everywhere on the shores of civilized Europe, the security of American rights and citizenship demands the presence of our flag, while in the half-civilized East our commerce is constantly startled by outbreaks which defy the power of even friendly Governments. What Mr. ROBESON says about the importance of our interests on the Asiatic station will be heartily endorsed, especially by those who have commercial relations with that quarter. He says that the constant necessity for an increase of our force there, which we are unable to afford, oppresses the Department. He adds that the feeling of uncertainty and alarm which at this time pervades all the European settlements in China, extends to our own commercial and religious representatives, and the bulk of our Asiatic fleet is now cruising in that portion of the station for the protection of any interests that may be threatened, and the display, so far as may be, of that armed force which makes the strongest appeal to Asiatic respect.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

The trains last night and this morning came laden with members of Congress from all parts, and both Houses will be comparatively full tomorrow. Speaker BLAINE, and Messrs. SUMNER, WILSON, CRESWELL, DAWES, and WASHBURN came in from New-England. Senators OGLESBY, GILBERT, SPENCER, HAWLEY, and HARRIS came in from the South. Senators FENTON and CONKLING, and Representatives COWLES, SHELDON, BARNETT, COX and SCHUMAKER came in from New-York. Senator CASSERLY and Representatives ATWOOD, WILLIAMS, CULLOM, PALMER, HAY, WILSON, LOGAN, STRICKLAND, STRAUGHTON, UPSON, MCNEELY, and many others, came in from the West.

OTHER ARRIVALS.

The hotels to night are thronged as they have not been for months, and people once more feel a busy atmosphere. Among the prominent outside people here are Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, and MCCOOK, of Colorado; Ex-Senator RICE, of Minnesota; Gen. DONALDSON, of New-York; J. S. CLARKE, of FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston; Vice-Admiral ROWAN and others.

THE BONDS IN AID OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in referring to the Attorney-General the question of the power of the Government to enforce full payment of the interest on the United States bonds issued in aid of the Pacific Railroads, is the beginning of an effort, on the part of the Government, to accomplish, by legislation, if need be, the end indicated. The Attorney-General heard an argument by the counsel of the Road, JAMES H. STORRS, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. STORRS contended that the Company is not bound to pay any interest on the bonds till they have matured, except from the revenue from specific sources, specially designated for that purpose. He also argues that the Government will still gain by the road, from saving in the transportation of freight and mails and the increase of taxes on property and the value of public lands. An opinion of Judge HOAR, recently given, was handed to Mr. AKERMAN, which sustains the first part of the counsel's argument.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

Vicount TREILHARD'S credentials arrived yesterday from the Government at Tours, and he was duly presented as French Minister to Secretary FISH, yesterday morning. M. BRETHEMY took his leave at the same time and left for New-York to-night.

EFFECT OF CHANGES IN CUBA.

The recall of Captain-General DE RODAS of Cuba, by the Madrid Government is accepted here as a concession to the Volunteer element, which, led by VALMASEDA, has been the source of much trouble to Spain. VALMASEDA, it will be recollected, was the perpetrator of some of the greatest outrages on the Island of Cuba, and has had to be held in check by DE RODAS. There is much fear here that VALMASEDA'S violent tendencies will results in complicating our relations with Spain, always very delicate, and sometimes on the very brink of rupture, which on more than one occasion has only been averted by the skillful exercise of diplomatic ability on the part of Secretary FISH.

SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.

A telegram received here yesterday, from the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Alabama, says: "Gen. WARNER was unanimously nominated for Senator in the Republican caucus last night, receiving forty-two votes. A few members withdrew before nomination. There are seventy Republican members, and had all been present, WARNER would have received at least sixty votes, and probably sixty-two."

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta municipal election takes place on Wednesday. There are two Democratic candidates for Mayor in the field, and the chances of Republican success are excellent. The Democratic papers of Georgia are much perplexed to know what to do with SAM. HARD, of the Atlanta *True Georgian*, who has just hoisted the Democratic flag and declared for HOOPWAR. They are asking, "What shall we do with him?" His declaration for HOOPWAR is not so much the work of Tammany's agents as a bid for the sympathies that HARD and everybody else believe will mostly be used to secure for Tammany's candidate Southern Democratic support.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE PORTS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The subject of the establishment of free ports on the Rio Grande will, at an early day next session of Congress, be brought before that body. More than two years ago the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House made a report, pursuant to a resolution offered by Mr. BRADLEY, instructing that Committee to inquire whether the action of the Mexican Government in distributing free ports at Matamoras and other points on the Rio Grande is not in violation of treaty stipulations, and unfriendly to the commercial rights of the country. Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, during the former session of Congress, also made a report in consideration of the "free coast" system. The Committee of the House had before them the correspondence between this Government and that of Mexico, including the dispatches of Mr. PLUMB, who says:

"By the establishment of the free ports on the Rio Grande frontier has become practically similar to that in operation on the great coast of Mexico. It is this contraband trade, thus encouraged, that has stood in the way of our legitimate commerce with Mexico, and it is a point of exceeding interest to our future commercial relations with that country to know whether there is not some way by which these exceptional advantages may be terminated and all shippers to that country, whether of large or small invoices, be placed upon a footing of just and fair equality."

In conclusion he says:

"The almost entire cessation of the late interchange of the former channels of European trade, affords a valuable opportunity for the United States to rule almost entirely the foreign commerce of Mexico, and if properly used may now be hoped, shall be firmly established. Such commerce will not only be very largely increased, but the effect large returns in silver would have upon our own finances, may become very important."

Mr. PLUMB was at that time acting as Charge d'Affaires at Mexico. This subject was brought to the attention of the Mexican authorities by that gentleman, and also by Minister ROMERO. The Minister for Foreign Affairs instructed Mr. PLUMB that "the Government has considered, and will continue to consider this subject with that attention and importance requires." But instead of affording a remedy, the free-coast system has been continued.

LECTURES FOR THE LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND.

Mr. J. H. LITTLEFIELD, the artist, will lecture on his personal recollections of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, throughout the North, under the auspices of the Lincoln Monument Association, the proceeds to be applied toward the erection of the monument.

TREATIES NOT LIKELY TO BE TIED.

A recent letter from Jackson, Miss., says that the Grand Jury, in July last, found a true bill against YERGER for the manslaughter of Col. CRANE; that the Court has not been in session since that time, and it is more than probable there will be a change of the venue, and that it is somewhat doubtful whether there will ever be a trial or not.

MR. YOUNG AND THE IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

Gov. BAKER, of Indiana, as President of the late Immigration Convention at Indianapolis, has addressed a letter to Secretary BOUTWELL, thanking him for the liberal manner in which the Convention in sending Mr. Young to be present during the deliberations. The Governor says: "Mr. YOUNG was admitted as a member of the Convention, and I feel confident I express the general opinion of the members when I assure you that he proved to be a very valuable member, and that his presentations of the statistics of immigration were listened to with profound interest and great satisfaction."

GRANT AND PORTER.

The Recent Publication by Ex-Secretary Welles—What Grant Said of Porter in his Official Report—The Most Glorious of the Two Officers as Seen in the Light of the Official Record.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1870.

The motive which prompted the making public of the private letter of Admiral PORTER to Ex-Secretary WELLES, in which the former criticises Gen. GRANT, is simply a morbid desire for making himself and creating bad blood, by opening anew for gossip and comment a condition of circumstances which were long since modified, explained and buried. The responsibility of the business lies at the door of Ex-Secretary WELLES, whose penchant for scandal seems to increase with age. The attempt to make it appear that this letter is an official document, to be found on the files of the NAVY Department, is a piece of false pretense, in keeping with the character of the publication itself. To Mr. WELLES belongs the discredit of violating the sanctity of private correspondence, and that, too, at a time when the circumstances and facts under which the letter was written had been entirely changed by subsequent developments, and all causes for complaint removed, as well as all feeling of unrequited or unappreciated services on the part of Admiral PORTER, provided any such were ever entertained.

I assume, of course, that the letter is genuine, although I have not asked Admiral PORTER as to that, and do not propose to do so. It is sufficient to know that the letter is not official. Now to utterly defeat and destroy the misdemeanors effect intended to be wrought by this publication, it is only necessary to bring again to the attention of the public the precise terms in which Gen. GRANT spoke of Admiral PORTER and both the successful and unsuccessful attempts to capture Fort Fisher, in his official report reviewing the operations of the armies for the year 1865. First, as to the apparent enmainance that Gen. GRANT put Gen. BUTLER in charge of the troops of the first expedition, when he had told PORTER—as this letter says—he would not. Gen. GRANT said in his report:

"Gen. BUTLER, commanding the army from which the troops were taken for this enterprise, and the territory within which they were to operate, military courtesy required that all instructions should go through him. They were so sent; but Gen. WEITZEL, has since officially informed me that he never received the accompanying instructions, nor was aware of their existence until he read Gen. BUTLER'S published official report of the Fort Fisher failure, with my endorsement and papers accompanying it. I had no idea of Gen. BUTLER'S accompanying the expedition until the evening before it got off from Bermuda. I learned, then, that he did not intend but that Gen. WEITZEL should have received all the instructions, and would be in command. I rather formed the idea that Gen. BUTLER was actuated by a desire to withhold the fact of his presence at the previous beat. The expedition was detained several days at Hampton Roads, awaiting the loading of the powder-boat.

The powder-boat was exploded on the morning of the 24th, before the return of Gen. BUTLER from Beaufort; but it would seem from the accounts of it in the Southern newspapers that the enemy were not enlightened as to the object of the explosion until after the attack by the Northern Press. On the 25th an assault was effected without opposition, and a reconnoissance under Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, pushed up toward the fort. But before receiving a full report of, and result of this reconnoissance, Gen. BUTLER, in direct contempt of the instructions given, ordered the re-embarkation of the troops and the return of the expedition."

Gen. GRANT then goes on to say that soon after the return of the troops he received a dispatch from the Secretary of the NAVY, and a letter from Admiral PORTER, informing him that the fleet was still off Fort Fisher, and expressing the conviction that, under a proper leader, the place could be taken. He at once advised Admiral PORTER to hold on and he would send another expedition. He selected Major-Gen. A. H. TERRY to command it, and in his instructions to Gen. TERRY, dated Jan. 6, 1865, he said:

"It is extremely desirable that the most complete understanding should exist between yourself and the naval commander. I suggest, therefore, that you consult with Admiral PORTER freely and get from him the navy to be put at your disposal by each branch of the public service, that the two may be unity of action. It would be well to have the whole programme laid down in writing before the troops and fleet sail. I am known that you concur in the foregoing and have no wish to interfere with your command, further than to render it more effective by concert and co-operation."

Subsequently, in recounting the results of the expedition, Gen. GRANT says:

"On the 14th (January) a reconnoissance was pushed to within five hundred yards of Fort Fisher, and a small advance work taken possession of, and turned into a defensive line against any attempt that might be made from the fort. This reconnoissance disclosed the fact that the heavy guns of the work had been seriously injured by the navy fire. In the afternoon of the 15th, the fort was assaulted, and, after most desperate fighting, was completely carried with its entire garrison and armament. The result was secured by the combined efforts of the army and navy, one of the most important successes of the war."

It must be remembered that a portion of this was written, and that all of the material before the date of the alleged letter from PORTER to WELLES. The intention is, of course, to injure President GRANT, by quoting what it is alleged PORTER said and thought of him then. Always assuming, as the worst, such a letter to have been written, are not the above extracts more than sufficient to show their utter groundlessness, and have not the relations of the two men since abundantly proved their confidence in and appreciation of each other? I venture the assertion that a man as magnanimous and a sailor as brave as Admiral PORTER, will not hesitate to say, in the light of subsequent events, that there never was the slightest foundation for such complaint, granting that they were ever so made. What PORTER might have felt or said then, has been so utterly disproven and eradicated since, that even this shameful attempt to injure both the President and himself, will fall in effect.

CYMON.

ROME.

French Sympathy for the Pope—Papal Manifestos and Movings.

Writing from Rome on Nov. 10, the *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent says:

"A letter has been received by the Pope from Gen. TROCHU, which was sent from Paris in a balloon, and afterwards forwarded by courier. In this epistle the General expresses his sympathy for the Holy Father in the misfortunes which have fallen upon him, and laments the present condition of France prevents her from being to his assistance, but he is persuaded that his disability will soon cease. As for himself, he had determined to seek retirement as soon as he accomplished his mission at Paris, but the defencement of the city prevented it by the Italian annexation has led him to abandon this resolution, and he will make it his next duty to restore the Pope his triple crown. Letters and addresses of adherence pour into the Vatican from all sides, and keep the Holy Father in a state of exaltation which renders him indifferent to present reverses. I believe that the most sanguine clericals are surprised to find what a power the Papacy still exercises in Christendom, and how tenaciously the superstitions and imaginative cling to this self-constituted deity on earth. The Holy Father is made so bold that he has at last decided to pronounce the major excommunication against VICTOR EMMANUEL as the King enters Rome. This measure is intended as a retaliation for the seizure of the Quirinal, which was entered the day before yesterday by Signor BERTI, Questor of Rome, and, in presence of the local authorities and the notaries FRATOCCHI and THEATRAL, taken possession of for the King. The Questor broke the seals on the Pontifical apartments, and forced the doors, a proceeding at which the diplomatists here have represented in strong language to their respective Courts."

A Confessed Murderer Who Wanted to be Hanged—He is Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life.

The Columbia (*Mo.*) *Statesman* of a recent date says: "The sentence of CONNELLY, who has for some time been awaiting death on the gallows for the murder of Mrs. MOSE, having been twice reprieved, has been commuted to imprisonment for life by Gov. MCCLURG. He was to have been executed today. When the jailor communicated to him this last action of the Governor he became excited and remarked: 'This is the ——— country on earth, and has the poorest laws. I have been lying here now in prison for months. My execution, for which everything has been made ready, has been twice put off, and now I am to go to the Penitentiary for life, instead of being hung, as I wanted to be.' He was evidently disappointed in not being permitted to meet death on the scaffold, having all the while since his incarceration manifested himself anxious in desiring to be hung. A very large portion of the community think that he should have been accommodated. Every preparation had been made by Sheriff OTEY for his execution; his coffin and all the paraphernalia of a murderer's death at the hands of the law were ready. The scaffold was erected on the banks of the Rinaboa, about one mile south-east of the town, in a secluded and lonely spot in the woods. Yesterday morning, in charge of Deputy Sheriff HENRY G. ENNIS, CONNELLY took his departure for the Penitentiary, still lingering that he could not be hung instead of going to the State Prison."

Base-Ball—Game of the Mutuals at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 1.

The Mutuals, of New-York, having deferred their departure, arranged a game with the champion B. E. Lees, which came off at the Park, yesterday, in the presence of an audience which was select if not numerous. The contest was the very best of the Mutual series in this city, and eclipsed the famous game of the 8th, played last Sunday. To the close of the eighth inning the score was small and the game evenly contested, the total figures at that point being 6 to 8, and decidedly interesting. In the ninth inning, however, the New-Yorkers rallied to the tune of seven runs, and batting out Lees out for a blank, scored the victory. The following is the score:

MUTUALS.	1ST.	2D.	3D.	4TH.	5TH.	6TH.	7TH.	8TH.	9TH.
Hatfield, s. s.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Hagler, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Patterson, 1. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mack, 2d b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O. Mills, 1st b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Martin, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C. Mills, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wallace, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Higham, 3d b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	10

LEES.	1ST.	2D.	3D.	4TH.	5TH.	6TH.	7TH.	8TH.	9TH.
Hennessy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lasar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutuals	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	10
Lees	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.
Umpire—T. D. WILLIAMS.

The Naval Homicide—Particulars of the Killing of Chief Engineer Melleon.

From the Washington Star, Dec. 3.

The Board of Naval Officers, recently in session at Key West, Fla., to examine into the cause of the death of Chief Engineer MORTIMER KELLOGG, of the United States steamer *Tuscarora*, have reported to the Secretary of the Navy that Chief Engineer KELLOGG came to his death from internal hemorrhage, caused by a pistol ball through the right lung from a pistol in the hands of Surgeon WM. M. KING, U. S. N. The Board also found that the 4th of Mr. KELLOGG originated from a personal difficulty, and was not in the line of duty. Miss EMMA CASEY, the principal witness in the case, testified that on the 18th of November she was walking with Surgeon KING in front of Mr. PITCHER'S store, and had a few

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF HENRY JOHN TEMPLE VIS-COUNT PALMERSTON. K. G. G. C. B. &c. With Selections from his Diary and Correspondence. By Lord Ashley, &c. HENRY LETTON, Publisher, 7, 8, 9, LEICESTER & CO., 1871.

"After such a signal overthrow as that of Lord Palmerston, one is naturally curious to find out," &c.

"It is difficult for any one who has not tried to write a work of this kind to anticipate the difficulties through which it is carried out." Sir HENRY BULWER does wisely to remind his readers, in the first sentence of his preface, of the peculiar difficulties which beset the biographer of a statesman who has been for so many years a prominent figure in the House of Commons. A clever man, knowing this, will be willing to leave unwritten many things which he might have written, and which, if written, would be read with interest; but he will be careful not to be a "betrayer-in-ordinary" to the public. Sir HENRY BULWER has not been careful in this respect. He did not believe that the proper time for writing Lord PALMERSTON'S life had arrived, and he has therefore written it. He has given us a great deal of information which we should not have had for years to come, and which, when it does come, will be found to be very valuable; but he has done it at the expense of the dignity of his subject. He has told us many things which we should have been glad to know, but which we should have been glad to know after the death of Lord PALMERSTON, and not before. He has given us a mass of information which will be of great use to the historian of the future, but which, in the present state of public feeling, is calculated to do more harm than good. He has written a book which, if it had been written by a man of less ability, would have been simply contemptible, but which, as it is, is full of interest. He has done all this, and yet he has not written a work of which he can be proud. He has not even written a work which will be of much use to the historian of the future. He has told us many things which we should have been glad to know, but he has told us nothing which we did not know before. He has given us a mass of information, but he has not given us a single fact which we could not have got from other sources. He has written a book which will be read, but which will not be worthy of the subject. He has written a book which will be read, because it is written by Sir HENRY BULWER, and because it contains a great deal of gossip about Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues; but he has written a book which will not be read in the future, because it is not

BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY.

The Movement for a New Reservoir.

The Sum of $1,400,000 Wanted for the Purpose—Public Opinion on the Subject—The Mayor's Opinion—The Aldermen Approached.

The Permanent Water Board of the City of Brooklyn, some months ago, made a sudden discovery that there was a strong probability of their city running short of water. It was promptly stated that the construction of a new engine at the works would do much toward facilitating the water supply, and averting any danger of the city's running short on account of drouth. But as soon as the new Board, calling itself "permanent," established itself, it began a series of inspections of the ponds, or water sources, but not of the distributors, publicly, that the sum of $1,400,000 was needed to construct a new reservoir. It may be profitable to our readers who reside in Brooklyn to refer them back to the report of the Nassau Water Department of the Board, on the 1st of January last, in which the following statement occurs:

"By comparing with the schedule of previous years it will be seen that the receipts have steadily increasing, and, in our opinion, might be augmented in no slight degree by a thorough and systematic survey of the whole city, so as to embrace every new building, and all and everything subject to an extra or special water rate.

The quantity of water supplied daily for several years are thus given:

Year.	U. S. Gallons, Year.	Gallons.
1865	6,490,760	1867 ..... 12,56[illegible]
1866	7,[illegible]	1868 ..... 13,[illegible]
1867	8,[illegible]	1869 ..... 15,[illegible]
1868	8,252,360	1869 ..... 17,[illegible]

The report closes with a statement, evidently intended to pave the way for the project which has excited so much earnest opposition among the tax-payers at the present time. It is as follows:

"During the month of September, 1869, the consumption of water averaged daily 15,000,000 United States gallons. The quantity guaranteed to the city by the contractors of the work being 20,150,000 United States gallons, of course, during some of the time of that month our consumption exceeded the supply of our ponds. This state of things having been anticipated, the Chief Engineer was instructed to make such examination as he might judge proper, with a view to determine the most efficient and economical method for the extension of our works, and report the facts of the case with the plans and estimates.

WASTE ABSTRUSE.

"With reference to the necessary consumption in the city, it is unfortunate that the figures of the large amount of water is shamefully wasted, but so long as our works are unavoidably so far unperfect as to cause such waste by reason of leakage of pipes, and gates, and hanks, it is impossible to arrive at anything like a correct estimate of the actual waste of consumers, although we know it to be large. We hope to be able to devise some system by which this waste can be reduced, but we are not prepared to submit any plan at present."

In the Spring of June 15, 1869, it was asserted, on the strength of information obtained from the Nassau Water Department, that Brooklyn enjoyed an exhaustless source of water supply, though its population should increase to a million or more.

H. W. BEECHER'S TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The progress which such a statement as the foregoing indicates is remarkable, in view of the statement made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, that more than twenty years ago, when he first began to preach in Brooklyn, "every water front in the cracking, lone-handled pump" was relied upon, and that if they could only get water Brooklyn would be a made city. From the day the Nassau Water Department was organized every facility was afforded it for increasing the water supply, and no reasonable pretext for the demand. But the present projectors intake the sum of $1,400,000 from the tax-payers for a new reservoir, is regarded as a wicked and frandulent project. The Mayor boldly calls it "a job," and several of the Aldermen, on the most favorable view, say that if they should vote for such an appropriation they would be sure to raise it, they would expect that the citizens would rise from the streets in protest against their conduct.

When the proposition was mooted at the final meeting of the Common Council and Water Board went on their tour of inspection last September, all sorts of arguments were brought to bear upon the Mayor in favor of a new reservoir. He stoutly stood out, but it is said that he has repeated time and time internally and in his vote of the action of the Board of Aldermen. But the time proposed was entirely without a shadow of necessity, that is to say, it was a job, and that the sum of $1,400,000 would do it was merely intended as a first contribution to an enterprise which might last as long as the laying out of Prospect Park. After the Aldermen took action on the matter just long enough to vote for its passage, the Mayor sent in his veto message, and the matter rested in statu quo. The common privileges of imbibing over it, lay over, and reached it enough in a hurry," and Mayor KALBFLEISCH promptly vetoed it, just because the action of the Aldermen in a matter involving so large an expenditure of money could not be instructed to present at the same meeting, as all such appropriations always do, "under the rule," and also because, in his judgment, based upon an extensive experience and observation, the construction of a storage reservoir or pond at the present time is entirely unnecessary. Since then the project has been discussed freely in the Board meetings, and the general opinion is that there will be no need of any further action in the way of ponds or reservoirs for fifteen years to come. The Eagle, the editor of which, Hon. THOMAS KINSELLA, was one of the first members of the present Water Board, and a thoroughly independent one so to its wants and the necessities of the city, said a few days since: "The source of the supply has been severely tested in dry seasons, and it has never failed. Brooklyn has today, up to the extent of its water works, the most reliable supply of any city in the Union. It is self-evident that there is no necessity for the expenditure of money for which works. Other works, with reference to increase in the means of the department there would be a decrease in its cost to the city. We are satisfied that there are capitalists in Brooklyn who will take our water works at their cost, insure the same rates we are now paying, and guarantee from an income from such source at $100,000 for the privilege of handling the revenue."

ALDERMEN APPROACHED.

During the past week the pressure has been brought to bear heavily upon the members of the Board of Aldermen, and every one of them interviewed as to his standing in reference to the $1,400,000 project. One gentleman, who is pretty generally supposed to be there being "something in it," and who is not to say "you know how it is yourself," says he has not seen "the color of their money yet," and he is undecided as "what is my duty to my family" in the premises; he admits that the proposition of the Water Board is "a very big job," and it depends "whether he will go for it."

Another gentleman who objected against the manner in which the resolution was hurried through the Board, and who subsequently claimed the new pond not to be a necessity, is a convert to the new idea and goes in for the storage reservoir and the $1,400,000.

Other members of the Board, regardless of their political cast, have been approached, it is suspected, with a view of ascertaining what their votes would be worth to pass the resolution over the Mayor's veto.

It is thought indeed, there are those who assert—that some person is interested in the ground proposed to be occupied by the pond who can secure it for a mere song, while the city would be mulcted to a large amount to pay that "particular person." Whoever he may be.

MEETING TODAY.

At the meeting of the Aldermen to be held this afternoon, the resolution will be brought up again, and an effort made to pass it over the Mayor's veto. The tax-payers and citizens generally to be taxed for it have had an opportunity to make any expression of opinion on the subject, believe the project to be a vast fraud in embryo, as will who have inspected the present ponds, who know how to inspect ponds, intelligently declare there is not the slightest need of any such addition as is urged. Moreover, they testify that the waste of water at these ponds is vicious, and indicative of the most utter abandonment of duty on the part of whoever is paid for attending to the business of husbanding the water resources of the city.

The people of Brooklyn are waiting with much anxiety to see what the Board of Aldermen will do this afternoon in reference to the appropriation of this by no means trifle of $1,400,000, at a time when taxes are rated higher than in New-York, and when valuations of property have been run up as well as rates.

The Law Courts—New December.

Today being the first Monday of the month, all the State and City Courts will commence the regular December terms. In the Supreme Court there will be four branches in session—Circuit, Part I., held in connection with the Over and Terminer by Judge CARDOZO; Part II., by Judge VAN BRUNT, of the Common Pleas; the special terms by Judge BRADY. The latter will open his Court on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and then call all the demurrers on his calendar from Nos. 1 to 24, inclusive. Today Judge BARNARD will hold Special Term for the purpose of disposing two cases of RAMSEY vs. The Erie Railway, and the case of PIKE vs. VAN DERBILT. The calendar of this branch is much smaller this month than usual.

An order has been issued by the Court directing a new Circuit calendar be made up for January, 1871, commencing with the cases next succeeding on the present calendar, the cause last tried in December, and continuing to the end of the present calendar. Causes noticed for the first time for the February term to follow according to the date of issue. Causes marked Z. on said calendar which have been marked off for the term, and noticed anew, will be placed on a separate calendar, and will not be put on the day calendar except by the special order of the Judge holding the Circuit. In all cases already on the calendar in which the jury fee of $5 has not been paid, new notice of issue with the number of the cause on the present calendar must be filed, and the jury fee paid on or before the 15th of December, inst. There is no day civil calendar in Part I. of the Circuit for today, Judge CARDOZO having announced that he would attend to criminal business only.

The Supreme Court Chambers will be held during the month by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

In the Superior Court there will be a General Term held by Chief-Justice BARBOUR and Justices MCCUNN and JONES; a Special Term and Chambers by Justice MOSELY; Trial Term, Part I., by Justice HENDRICKS, and Part II. by Justice SPEIGHT.

The Court of Common Pleas will have four branches in session. A Special Term for the hearing of equity cases will be held by Judge ROBINSON. A General Term, Trial Term, Part I., by Judge DALY; Part II., by Judge HILTON, and Part III., by Judge LOEW, will sit as the regular Special Term and Chambers.

In the Marine Court, Judge GROSS will hold Part I., and Judge ALKEN Part II., while the Special Term and Chambers will be presided over by one of the remaining Judges.

OBITUARY.

John McGrath.

Few of our adopted citizens who were prominent in the old time political world of this City, were better known than Mr. MCGRATH, whose death occurred a few days ago. JOHN MCGRATH was born in the village of Parsey, County Cork, Ireland, in the year 1795. At the age of fourteen years he, like many of his country men, emigrated to America to better his fortune in the New World. He spent a few years in the City of Washington, whence he came to New-York and established himself in business in the Sixth Ward, the abode of many of the leading citizens of that day. By perseverance and energy, Mr. MCGRATH achieved a competency, and became widely known in political circles. Naturally interested in the progress of events in his native land, he took an active part in the movements then in progress looking the relief of Ireland and the re-establishment of an independent Government. Many will children remember the constant recurrence of difficulties among the laborers in the public works, thirty or forty years ago, and Mr. MCGRATH devoted considerable effort to check their progress and reconcile the different factions of his countrymen. This naturally led him into the self-imposed task of organizing the Irish people, now so general in the City, and many of the Irish temperance and working men's associations owe their origin and property to him. He spent his time and money liberally to accomplish the ends he had in view, the union and social prosperity of his countrymen in the

Mr. MCGRATH held many offices of honor and trust in this City, but he was best known in his capacity of visitor in the Department of Charities and Correction, which position he held for twenty-five years. He will be long remembered by the poor of this City, for many they have lost a true friend, and the City an honest and faithful public officer.

As a friend, Mr. MCGRATH was cordial, staunch and unswerving; as a Christian, pure, devoted and fraternal. His funeral took place from his late residence, 164 Wooster-st, attended by the Hibernian Society, of which he was a member and a large circle of sorrowing friends.

The Hahnemann Hospital—Reopening—The Coming Ball.

Among the numerous charities of our City, the Hahnemann Hospital occupies what may be termed an isolated eminence, from the fact of its being the only institution where the poor can obtain homeopathic hospital accommodation. When, early in the Fall of 1868, the present Medical Director called together the most influential of his associates and friends as well as his profession-al brethren, and explained to them that with the large claims made upon the charitable public by the numerous existing institutions, it would be a matter of great difficulty to establish still another. Undaunted, the energetic founder took the ground that the poor of this large City should have at least one place, where they would obtain homeopathic hospital treatment, if their belief made them desirous of it. The 2d, 3d and third floors of the North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary, in Fifty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, were obtained and fitted up. At first fifteen beds were placed, but for good reasons the number was subsequently reduced to ten. During the Summer months the Hospital was closed for several necessary alterations, and was on the 15th of September reopened, since which time thirty patients have been admitted. The charities and benefits are not restricted to any sect or nation-ality, but it receives, as the Hospital records show, Americans, Germans, Hebrews, Irish and French, the physicians speaking these languages. The Legislature last year made the Hospital a grant of $20,000 in the State Charity-bill, on condition that an equal sum be raised by private subscription and expended before the end of 1870. This new building, so to be located between twelve and thirteenth and sixty-eighth streets. Of the $20,000 thus to be raised, Mrs. E. B. Connolly (wife of Controller Connolly), Mayor HALL, Mrs. [illegible] Commissioner, Mrs. [illegible] Burgess, $250, Dr. Brigham, gave his subscription from the time of rounding to the 1st of October of the present year, at which time he requested a safety supply to turn it in the building fund, and thus did in the success of the good project. A number of other subscriptions are signed, but there is yet a large sum required to complete the amount required by law. As one of the means of obtaining funds, the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hospital have made arrangements for a select ball at DELMONICO'S on the 15th of this month. We need but mention a few of the names of those interesting themselves in this ball: Mrs. R. B. Connolly, Mrs. C. E. Vanderveer, Mrs. Wm. P. Earle, Mrs. Hiram Calkins, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Miss Carrie Foot, Mrs. Royal Phelps, Mrs. A. D. Bilings, Mrs. Henry Earle, Mrs. Alexander Stirrford, Mrs. Alexander T. Stewart, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. F. Secour, Mrs. Mayor Hall, Mrs. Julia Gundry, Mrs. E. C. Hutchings, Mrs. F. F. McDowell, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Judge Loew, Mrs. E. H. Kent, Mrs. George Kellock, Prof. Battaglia, Dr. Seeger, Dr. Beakley, Dr. H. White, John P. Gray, Dr. Seeger, Dr. E. Miner, Dr. Palmer, Dr. Hilliard, Dr. Guernsey, Dr. F. W. Hunt, Mr. William Radde, Mr. E. V. Loew, Hon. Chas. E. Loew, Judge Barrett and lady, and a numerous list of our wealthiest and most select society. The tickets have been in such extraordinary demand that it is one to-day's proposition transforming the ball to the Academy of Music into a concert. This idea was, however, abandoned.

The National Tobacco Association.

The annual meeting of the National Tobacco Association of the United States will be held at Richmond, Va., to-morrow, Tuesday, Dec. 6. Messrs. Wm. E. Lawrence, President; Robert G. Murphy, Secretary; Lorin Palmer, Thos. Carroll, S. S. Stevenson, M. Oppenheimer, M. Papenheimer, Joseph Hall, John H. Flagg, Joseph D. Evans, W. Alexander, Geo. Charles Seidler, Lewis Maddox, J. H. Connolly, John Stratton and E. H. Arkenburgh are the gentlemen who compose the New-York delegation. They represent many of the largest houses in the country engaged in the tobacco and cigar trade. The delegates will leave this City for Richmond this morning.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No civil calendar. Criminal causes only.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No.	No.
1264—Arctic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Austen.	1230—Whittaker vs. Thompson.
1[illegible]—Squires vs. Alcott.	1278—McCarty vs. Boston.
822—Hone vs. Van Schaick.	1[illegible]—Smith, Jr., vs. Goodrich.
[illegible]—Lyons vs. Thirteenth Ward Bank.	1[illegible]—Mut. Ins. Co. of America vs. Financial.
82[illegible]—Duke vs. Barlow.	1226—Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1[illegible]—Cisty vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1[illegible]—Williams vs. Jones.
820—Day vs. Rupersch.	1[illegible]—Haggerty vs. Stokes.
6[illegible]—Wiley, Jr., vs. Sexton.	1[illegible]—Brown vs. Waite.
1276—Hill vs. Mackenzie.	1[illegible]—Sampson vs. Wood.
1[illegible]—Mail night vs. Devlin.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—

No.	No.
[illegible]—Erie Railway vs. Ramsey.	[illegible]—The Erie Railway Co. vs. Vanderbilt.
[illegible]—Ramsey vs. the Erie Railway Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar.

First Monday Motion Calendar. Preferred causes only.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Monell, J.—

No.	No.
1—The People vs. New-York and Harlem R. R. Co.	12—Gaul vs. Hinckley.
2—Salomon vs. Brown.	14—Blake vs. Andrews.
3—Phillips vs. Howes.	15—Broome vs. N. E. Mu. Life Ins. Co.
4—Gregory vs. Gregory, Jr.	16—Squier vs. Raphael[illegible].
5—Muller vs. Earle.	17—Dun vs. Hing.
6—Kranshaar vs. Wolf.	18—Cory vs. Long.
7—Baillet vs. Wilson.	19—Phillips vs. Kaan.
8—Talmadge vs. Fros-ter.	20—Townsend vs. Ogden.
9—Daniel vs. Buttenberry.	21—Platt vs. Richmond.
10—Linn, receiver, vs. Fuller.	22—Deye vs. Feltner.
11—Fowler vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	23—Wrightson vs. Dodge.
12—Donnell vs. Donnell.	24—Smith vs. Fros.
	25—Morgan vs. Danielson.
	26—Martin vs. Martin.
	27—Scott vs. Garner.
	28—Hall vs. Trask, Jr.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 4.

FIRST BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	32 Metropolitan St.
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	50 Del. & Hud. Canal
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	100 Del., L. & W.
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	100 do.
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	200 do.
1,000 do.	100 do.
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	100 Pac. M. S. Co.
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	100 do.
1,000 do.	100 do.
1,000 do.	100 do.
1,000 do

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1870.

Announcements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near 13th-st.
THE ROAD TO RUIN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, George Clarke, Goodhart, Miss Effie Germon and Miss E. Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. Geo. Fox, Homebrook, Arno, Miss Fanny Reeve, Miss Segrue, Miss Venosta, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Wertheim, Mlle. Parisi, and M. Gassier.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Wm. Montgomery, Mark Smith, and Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Broadway, near 28th-st.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Lenningwell.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TANNHAUSER. (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

WEBER'S ROOMS.
Fifth-av., corner 16th-st.
SOIREE MUSICALE. Artists: Mrs. Clara M. Kimberlock, Miss Celestine Gottschalk, Miss Sarah M. Thompson, Mr. G. Hall and others.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
Fifth-av., near 35th-st.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....24
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year, or getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3
Subscriptions to foreign countries will be taken for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additional copy to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 40 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 cents each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

No Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as possible in the day as practicable. If received after 8 o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 1,033 Third-av., between 60th and 61st-sts.; No. 1,942 Third-av., between 97th and 98th-sts., and No. 308 Fourth-av., between 28th and 29th-sts., also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same prices as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. MARIUS & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Place Vendôme, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve them. Manuscripts, unless specially requested, are not to be.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A London telegram says the fighting at Brie on Friday was severe, the Germans suffering heavily by the fire of the French forts. When the French retired they left many prisoners. Brie was not occupied by the Germans after the fight. The dispatch of Prince GEORGE of Saxony, who commanded the Germans, says Brie and Champigny were recaptured, although the French brought heavy masses into action. He admits heavy losses to the Saxon troops. An account of the fight by way of Brussels, represents that the Germans began the attack on Gen. DUCROT's position, which extended from Noisay to Ormesson, on the east bank of the Marne, about day-light; that the French retired, bringing the Germans under the guns of Forts Rosny and Nogent, where they suffered the heaviest losses of the conflict. Reinforcements for the French, from Paris, crossed the Marne toward the north and attacked the Germans, driving them east of Brie. The French then returned to their position in the bend of the Marne, holding the east bank and the bridges leading toward Paris. Reports from within Paris to the 30th are received at London. The authorities had made public the details of recent operations around the city. They claim that the forces of Gens. VINOY, BUZENVAL and DESPREAU, who moved out of the fortifications on a reconnoissance, on the 29th, south of L'Hay and Choisy le Roi, carried the positions of the Prussians. The Paris Press have been ordered to publish no reports or particulars of military movements not sanctioned by the Government officials on pain of suppression.

M. GAMBETTA made an official announcement in Tours, yesterday, to the effect that the Army of the Loire had discontinued its forward movements owing to the resistance made by the concentrated army of the enemy between Pithiviers, Arbenay and Angerville; that it will remain in the strongly intrenched positions it holds until a better opportunity to advance offers; that, meanwhile, DUCROT is disengaged and will be able to act more freely, not finding before him the masses supposed to be moving to meet him, but which are retained north of Orleans. A Tours dispatch, via London, says that on the 3d the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, forming part of the Army of the Loire, were attacked by the Germans. The engagement was indecisive, according to *La France*, but the *Moniteur* is silent on the subject. According to another dispatch, at Etampes, thirty miles south of Paris, the Prussians are concentrating, to prevent the advance of Gen. PALADINES. Here, according to the London *Times* correspondent, the French, numbering 80,000, attacked the Prussians on Friday, but were repulsed, with heavy loss. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has left Pithiviers.

The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans, according to a dispatch of the 4th from Lille, is confirmed. They blew up the bridge between Albert and Acheux to protect their retreat, and Gen. MANTEUFFEL is believed to have abandoned his movement northward.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

It is reported from Vienna that Turkey, Italy, England, Prussia and Austria have accepted the proposal of a conference. In Egypt the army furloughs have all been withdrawn, so that in case of war the army can at once be placed at the disposal of the Sultan. At a large Birmingham meeting, on Friday evening, resolutions favoring a Peace Congress were unanimously adopted, and several peace speeches were made.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Colonial Minister, Señor MOSET, has temporarily taken charge of the Finances, in place of Señor FIGUERAS, the resigned Minister. The deputation of the Government and Cortes, to formally tender the crown to the Duke of AOSTA, arrived in Florence on Saturday, and were welcomed with unusual demonstrations.....The floating debt of Bulgaria has been extinguished, and a monopoly of the tobacco trade is proposed.....THOMAS HUGHES, M.P., addressed his constituents on Friday evening on the Eastern difficulties, and expressing the hope that these and the Alabama question would soon be amicably settled.....The daughter of Minister MOTLEY is soon to be married to Mr. ALEXANDER HENDRICKS, son of U. Brinkman Schneider.....Signor TORRIANI has been appointed President of the Italian Senate.

GENERAL.

J. H. LITTLEFIELD, the artist, is to lecture throughout the North with models of his personal recollections of President LINCOLN, for the benefit of the Lincoln Monument Fund.

The second session of the Forty-first Congress begins to-day. The President's Message and the reports of the heads of Departments will be transmitted in the course of the day. Most of the members are already at Washington.

The Unification of Philadelphia got up a great demonstration yesterday, and adopted a solemn protest against the occupation of Rome by the King of Italy.

A fire occurred in New-Albany, Ind., yesterday afternoon, which destroyed several buildings, and occasioned a loss of about $75,000.

LOUIS DIESEL, formerly Burgomaster of Katowitz, in Prussia, and charged with embezzlement in that office, has been before the Courts of Baltimore during the past week, and is to be handed over to the Prussian authorities under the Extradition treaty.

The municipal election of Atlanta, Ga., occurs on Wednesday. There are two Democratic candidates in the field, and the prospect for a Republican success is very good.

Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel*, and T. L. CLINGMAN, ex-United States Senator, had a set-to with canes in the streets of Raleigh on Saturday, and both were somewhat damaged.

The Democrats of the North Carolina Legislature are talking about impeaching Gov. HOLDEN, and calling a new Constitutional Convention.

M. THEULIER, appointed Minister to the United States by the French Empire, has just received his credentials from the Republic.

There is to be a grand celebration of the laying of the wooden pavement on Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, on the 31st and 2d of February.

Gen. WARNER has been nominated for United States Senator by the Republican members of the Alabama Legislature.

The latest reports from Mississippi represent it as very doubtful whether E. M. THOMAS will ever be tried for killing Col. CRANE.

Congress and its Work.

If members of Congress meet to-day with a determination to attend to the legitimate business which comes before them, and work as hard as they can for the good of the people as large, there is scarcely any limit to the good they may accomplish. Public affairs are in that condition when wise legislation is needed rather more urgently than ever, and when a few earnest and honest men might make a mark for themselves which would not soon be forgotten. There is a good deal of discontent abroad in many directions, and much work clamoring to be done, which everybody sees will have to be taken in hand before very long, or some of our political organizations will have to go by the board altogether. Any one with a genuine capacity for leading the people could find a great opportunity in almost all the unsettled questions of the day. Something must certainly be done to reduce the irritation which exists on the subject of the tariff. A bungling and unsatisfactory system of raising the revenue must be revised. The various departments of the Administration are grievously in want of reform, and there are corruptions of various descriptions to be seen within a stone's throw of us, no matter where we may happen to be standing, which cry aloud for attention from the legislative branch of the Government. Many persons who are in the habit of thinking deeply on political subjects see grave dangers before us, in consequence of the blindness, incapacity, or selfishness of which a session of Congress is too often one continued exhibition; and their warnings have not been without effect on the public mind. We live in times when wise men are needed in Congress, quite as much as they were in the first years of the Union—and when, perhaps, the *breed* of men of this kind is a little more rare than formerly.

If we were not only without these wise men, but could not even depend on finding honest ones, our position might be pleasant to those who hold that anarchy is as good as government, but by rational beings it would be regarded with grave apprehensions. So far, the "forecasts" of the session have not been encouraging. We have heard a great deal of talk about the "special legislation," for the benefit of corporations and individuals, which awaits members of Congress. It is said—to take only one example—that there are between twenty and thirty railroad bills, "with money in them," to be taken up. This being a short session, there is no time to lose, and the lobbyists are said to be active and never mind the expense. One paper has told us that many Congressmen finish their terms this session, and do not care much about public opinion,—so that the traffic in votes will be unusually brisk. This statement is put forward as a bit of news, and as if it would be taken quite as a matter of course by the public.

We wish we could induce members of Congress to believe that the public, though it be so indifferent, have had quite as much as they can bear for the present of jobs, and "bills with money in them," and selling votes, and political corruption generally. The day is, we hope, passing by when a man could afford to say that he went into Congress poor and came out rich—at any rate, the people are just now in no mood to stand any more of that sort of business. They have seen their representatives attending to their own interests very assiduously for some time, and they now think that their turn ought to come. With the present depression in trade, it is impossible that a systematic neglect of the public welfare on the part of Congress can be regarded with patience. Nor is this a fit season for long speeches about nothing, for the airing of individual crochets, or for those pastimes which usually enable members of Congress to pass a pleasant Winter at Washington. The hard drudgery of national business has been left to the last, and now, if there is any disposition shown to postpone it still further, we may as well make up our minds to meet some very ugly accounts.

A few well-meaning persons, having taken a survey of the political field, have come to the conclusion that the "mission" of the Republican Party is "ended"—as if the true mission of a party could ever be pronounced at an end while there are still questions of vital moment to the nation remaining unsettled. The mission of the Republican Party in France was not ended when it turned out Louis PHILLIPE, nor again when the second Empire fell. The mission of the Liberal Party in England was not ended when the Corn laws were abolished, although many people thought that it was. The party was left to carry out many reforms, to abolish the Irish Church, perhaps to free the people from numerous burdens which still severely gall them. It is the condition of political life that as fast as one issue is settled another arises, and we none of us can tell what new question may come into prominence next week, or next month, or next year. If it should be a very momentous question, we believe that the people would much rather leave the Republicans to deal with it than the Democrats,—having seen quite enough within the past nine years to enable them to decide which party could most safely be trusted with it. Much as we may be told that the "issues of the war are all dead," the fact still remains that the Republican Party gave a guarantee of patriotism and good faith during the war which satisfies everybody (except the Democrats) that it would be quite safe to intrust it with the management of a great crisis again. You may have no particular use for an honest servant today, but it is always better to keep him in the house than to turn him out, and put a dishonest one in his place.

If, however, the Republicans in Congress are determined to make good the boasts of their enemies, we are well aware that they may too easily succeed. They have only to go on abusing each other, "nagging" at the President, allowing all sorts of jobs to be "put through" under their very noses, and otherwise play into the hands of the Democrats. They will thus prove that *their* mission is ended, and, not before it was time. We hope, however, that they will be directed by wiser counsels. Corruption, whether proceeding from Democratic or Republican sources, we shall expose without much mercy; and we can only trust that Republican leaders in the Senate and the House will follow the same course, and prove that they are capable of rising to the position which they are now called upon to face.

A Word for James Fisk, Jr.

We have spoken as severely as anybody of the person whose name stands at the head of this article, and believe that it would be difficult to speak too severely. We are not going, therefore, to modify or withdraw anything we have said about him. But justice seems to require that the public attention should be called to the fact that the responsibility for his badness does not rest wholly on him. FISK, as he is, is only partly the product of his own nature. He is a bad plant, but he never could have flourished as he has done if he had not lighted on a soil in this City peculiarly adapted to him. We must remember that he has had no training of any kind, or rather, to speak more correctly, his training has been of the worst possible kind. He has had no education, properly so called, and the social influences to which he was exposed in his youth were those which surround a "hand" employed in the care of wild beasts in a traveling menagerie, and subsequently a strolling Yankee peddler. To expect that a man bred in such an atmosphere should be particularly scrupulous or fastidious, would be a little too ridiculous, and we have heard of nobody who has been guilty of any such folly.

But, then, there is something which many people did expect, or would have expected, had they known anything of FISK when he made his appearance in this City—and that is, that he would have met with such resistance, at least from the better classes of society, as would have taught him that everybody did not rejoice in the low passions of his youth; that there were really such things as honor and honesty and self-respect; that some men really did regulate their lives by principle, and that there were men among us to whom money was far from being the first object of existence, and who could not be induced by money to do certain things. To meet with such people as these, gives a certain amount of moral training even to the genteel scamp; it convinces him that virtue, though it may be a very disagreeable thing, is not an empty name, but a real force in the world.

Now FISK, we are sorry to say, has had to the best of our knowledge and belief, no such experience. When he came to New-York and determined to make his fortune in his own way, of course the first thing to be done was to provide himself with a good lawyer, who would get him out of serious scrapes. The proper persons for such a man to get, one would say, would be the members of the Tombs Bar, two of whom are very distinguished; but FISK did not go to them. He went straight to a leading jurist and law-reformer of the State, a man of wide reputation and large fortune, and instead of being shown the door, found no difficulty in employing him in his worst cases. But then his business required a working lawyer to attend to the details of his schemes, and prepare his operations—a man who would be constantly on the spot—in short, an attorney. Now, where does the Christian public suppose he went to look for a man to fill this place? Why, to HENRY WARD BEECHER's church, and among the members, nay, the Sunday-school teachers, he found the very article he wanted. It may be readily imagined that the

But he knew that lawyers, after all, however learned, eminent, or pious, could not help him much unless he had the Judges on his side. Now, one would naturally expect that a man like FISK would have a dread of Judges; that when he saw one he would avoid him, and would take all possible means to keep his operations out of Court. This would be the case in an ideal state of society. But, finding there was little chance of carrying his cases by fair means, he went straight to a couple of Judges, and experienced no difficulty in "making it all right" with them, that is, in making arrangements with them to give him any decisions he needed. We may imagine the effect on the poor illiterate peddler's moral education as he first sat in Court and watched the criminal jurist and law-reformer, and the Church member and Sunday-school teacher, laboring night and main in making sham "points" before a Judge who was already pledged to decide them all in their favor, they well knowing it—the whole party being in the said peddler's pay, and he, probably, in his heart of hearts, despising them, and thinking what a "cursed humbug" honor, and character, and religion, all are.

But his curious experiences did not end here. One would suppose the last position in which he could attain would be the elective Colonelcy of a large regiment of militia. From all he heard, he must have had reason to believe that nine hundred well-to-do and respectable citizens would scorn to serve under the orders of an unscrupulous adventurer—that they would be ashamed to show themselves in the streets as his horse's tail. But he found that they would follow him, even had he ridden on a donkey. He got the prize as soon as he wanted it, and found that the nine hundred marched under his orders with the greatest alacrity, and drew a larger crowd of spectators than any similar body of men in the State.

Now, it must be admitted in the presence of these facts, that FISK is not altogether responsible for FISK. Society must share the blame of him, and that not a little. He is very bad; but he is not altogether the result of the natural growth of the FISK principle. We have all helped a little to make him what he is. We have helped to supply him with his lawyers, his Judges, and his regiment, which are all to him so many standing proofs that what we say about virtue and vice and the future life, and all that kind of talk, is gammon.

There is another little incident of recent occurrence, with which he is not directly connected, but which, we venture to say, must have influenced him powerfully in the same direction. We might suppose that even after corrupting the Judges, and getting the law reformer and church member into his service, he might have retained some faith in the scrupulousness and integrity of prominent and highly-respected merchants and capitalists. But what must have been the effect on his views on this subject, of the arrival of JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, at the office of his friend, "Slippery Dick," for the purpose of whitewashing the said Dick on the eve of an election, and enabling him to defy the law, which bids him publish his accounts, without forfeiting the confidence of the community! This occurrence must have filled up whatever gaps existed in FISK's philosophy of life. His system is now doubtless complete, and we pity the divine who should attempt to tackle him on any question of morality. His own code is sufficient for him.

The Corruption of the Press.

"The official minutes of the Board of County Canvassers show that its members, in exercising the statutory discretion confided to them of selecting decent and prosperous newspapers in which to publish the official canvass, omitted to designate the TIMES and *Tribune*. Ever since that time the editorials of these sheets, in which such matter used to appear, upon municipal things and persons, particularly emphasize that omission!"

The foregoing is from the *World* of yesterday; and since that paper is kind enough to call attention to the fact that we are not in the pay of Tammany, we may be allowed to return the compliment by a few straightforward comments on the subject.

Part of the business of a newspaper is to publish advertisements, and under ordinary circumstances advertisements are not refused by any journal, unless they are indecent or slanderous in character, or are intended to bribe that journal into supporting a cause or a clique which is deserving only of condemnation. We have before now published City and County advertisements, just as we should any other which were brought to our office—having never employed any solicitation, direct or indirect, to gain them. The *World* says we do not publish them now, while it does. The simple explanation of this is that the persons having charge of the City and County business have discovered that we cannot be suborned or gagged by advertisements, and that the *World* can be; and therefore they use their bribes in the quarter where they are most successful. The absence of City or County advertisements from any daily paper is just now a certificate of its incorruptibility and independence—and therefore we are extremely well satisfied with the arrangement as it stands.

But there is something else which the public ought to understand in this matter. Although Tammany can bribe members of the Legislature, and "get at" Judges on the bench, its work would only be half done if it was unable to secure a large section of the Press. It has—and more is the pity—found numerous journals quite amenable to its influences. If people will only take the trouble to use their eyes just now, they may see for themselves how it happens that so many newspapers are found ready to do the singularly dirty work of Tammany at election time. For instance, the *Herald* on Saturday published forty-one columns of official advertisements, as part reward for its zeal in the recent elections. There is a cynicism about the way in which the *Herald* supports its patrons which ought to do more to show people what kind of men the Tammany chiefs really are than all the arguments of their opponents. For instance, it said, on Oct. 30: "Tammany, with the 'almighty dollar,' has secured, and is sure of holding New-York. Money conquers everything. The coalition of the Tammany Ring and the Erie Ring is irresistible in the State. A Tammany can, and probably will from his savings, put a million into this election. She can lay up every man that is in the market"—and not only every man, but as we see from the above frank admission of the *World*, every newspaper, but two. A good Government would not need to live by bribery and corruption; Tammany could live in no other way.

The *Herald* is quite capable of doing substantial service for Tammany; but in order to shock attacks upon it as far as possible, Tammany's agents buy up all sorts of journals, right and left. Several weekly papers on Saturday contained "mammoth" supplements of eight pages each, four or five times the size of the regular editions of the paper, and containing not a word besides the official advertisements. It is not supposed that anybody reads these supplements. So much money is "dumped" into the newspaper office, and in return the paper is pledged to support the system of knavery and corruption under which this City is now ruled. Let it be distinctly understood that the tax-payers bear the cost of these advertisements. All the money comes out of their pockets. No one who knows TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL imagines for a moment that they draw upon their private means to pay the bills of these bribed newspapers. They know a trick worth two of that. The poor working man is taxed for these advertisements; he is made to give his share toward defraying the expenses of immense supplements, which are known to be destined for the ash-barrel when they are printed. The public are swindled every day by TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL—and they are doomed to pay all the cost of the machinery by which they are swindled.

But TWEED, SWEENY, HALL, and CONNOLLY would not be quite satisfied with all this if they did not somehow filch the lion's share of the booty. They have therefore established what they are pleased to call a newspaper, by name the *Transcript*, into which they shoot "advertisements" by the cart-load, and make the people pay any price they like for them. The *Transcript* is ordinarily a quarto sheet of four pages. We wish that people who think we make war upon Tammany from mere party motives would buy the *Transcript* of Saturday last, and see for themselves with what naked audacity they are robbed. This paper of four pages consisted, on Saturday, of—how many pages does the reader suppose? Say a hundred, and be liberal. No!—that would be far within the mark. TWEED & Co.'s journal was, on Saturday, a volume of *five hundred and four pages*, for every page of which the over-burdened working man, the store-keeper now complaining of dull business and high taxes, will have to pay. You might print the whole of GIBBON's *Roman Empire* in the compass of this huge volume. Lay the columns out in a straight line, and they would extend from the Battery to Macomb's Dam. Do not take our word for it. Get the *Transcript* of Saturday, Dec. 3, and judge for yourselves. And with this unwieldy book in your hands, go home, and remember that this is only one of TWEED & Co.'s innumerable contrivances for robbing yourselves and your children of the money which you so much need.

The art of bribing the Press has never been carried to so great an extent as now. When you see an article in praise of Tammany in any paper, turn over the page and count the columns of "official" advertisements which appear that same day. On one page you have the back-work—on the other the pay for it. The *World*, for instance, will probably publish from four to six columns of these bribery advertisements every day for weeks to come. It is the price of all the dirt it has eaten within the last month or two—and considering the mess which was set before it, and the frightful rate at which it had to be gobbled up, and the endless variety of the garbage thus thrust down its throat, no one can envy its reward. When it is foolish enough to come out and say, "Behold, we are always ready to take any man's price, and yet there are two papers in the City which prefer independence to the hush-money of TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL, with all the degradation the acceptance of that money involves"—when it does this, the public must know what to think of the *World* without prompting, and the "two independent papers" can afford to submit to its taunts.

Peace in South Carolina.

The heat of the election contest through which South Carolina has recently passed has not prevented Gov. SCOTT from discerning and appreciating a marked improvement in the temper of its people. The candidate of a party, he is wise enough to acknowledge that his obligations apply to the whole State, whose best interests are to be promoted by an early obliteration of the bad feeling engendered during the war, and during the controversies which followed its close. In his message to the General Assembly, he declares that "with but few exceptions, personal and political animosities are being gradually ameliorated," and a desire for co-operation and harmony is taking their place. His report as to the improved tone of political feeling—as embodied in his inaugural address—is still more satisfactory. We quote his words:

"Two years ago a large class of our people were at war, almost, in their avowed determination not to recognize the validity of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, or of the Governments established under them. Today these are all treated as accomplished facts by all classes of the community, so far as public utterances have any value, and we have good reason to believe that the number of persons who cherish either the hope or the desire to disturb the existing political relations of the people is very inconsiderable."

This testimony from a Republican official is the more gratifying because it corrects an idea which the movements of the opposition party seemed calculated to foster. The later declarations of that party, especially of the convention held at Columbia, served, in some degree, to convey a truer estimate of the position; and it is satisfactory now to have the emphatic statements of Gov. SCOTT by way of corroboration. No Southern State seemed to present greater obstacles to the re-establishment of harmonious and kindly relations. In none have the difficulties incident to the possession of absolute legislative control by the blacks been nearly so great. The result proclaimed is, then, creditable to the good sense of the whites, and by no means discreditable to the moderation of the blacks.

There has been material progress as well as political. Lack of money yet retards many enterprises of much value to the State, and the current of immigration is feeble and uncertain. Nevertheless, the Governor tells us, "new branches of industry are being opened up, and all things promise, with peace and good order, prosperity to the people." Some of the recommendations submitted to the Legislature, in connection with the furtherance of local thrift and well-being, are worthy of consideration by other States. Thus the injury and annoyance occasioned by the "squatting," which, since the war, has been too common in many parts of the South, and the insufficient protection afforded to the owners of property, are referred to as indicating "the necessity of a cheap and speedy remedy by which the owners of property may repossess themselves of it by a summary magisterial process." Again, attention is directed to the need of a law to regulate and define the relations and obligations of employer and apprentice, the absence of which operates prejudicially to the labor that should be skilled in all parts of the Union. Propositions of this nature show that Gov. SCOTT, though elected by black voters, has none of the demagogue in his composition. He would justify his re-election, not by pandering to ignorant prejudice, but by educating the mass of the people up to the standard of their duties and opportunities; and in this laudable endeavor we are glad to see him cordially supported by journals which labored strenuously to secure his defeat.

MINOR TOPICS.

Our dispatches today confirm the report of the evacuation of Amiens by the Germans, and strengthen the probability of earlier statements in regard to French success at other points. The immediate effect upon the French Army and nation cannot be doubted. Despondency gives place to hope and confidence. The national temperament, easily depressed and as easily elated, will make the most of any temporary advantage that may be gained. The more phlegmatic Germans endure occasional defeat with a philosophical spirit which prevents loss of faith in their final triumph. Still, it is quite possible that the display of a strength which they had deemed exhausted, and a spirit which they considered almost extinct, may lead some of them to doubt the speedy consummation of their purposes. The worst of the matter is, that events which may predispose Prussia to talk of terms, will have the opposite effect upon the French authorities.

There really seems a chance, with the help of Judge ROSEBOOM of the Supreme Court, Fourth District, of checking the Erie swindle, in one particular at least. Holders of the preferred stock are guaranteed dividends when the earnings of the road exceed the necessary expenses of working it. But the guarantee has been disregarded, although the earnings have exceeded by an enormous amount the limit fixed; and the Judge is exercising the power of his Court to unravel the mysteries of Erie book-keeping, and bring the swindlers to an account. Meanwhile Mr. FIELD's law partner, Mr. T. G. SHEARMAN, is carving the flesh of the firm by severing to offer terms which the Court has ordered to be expunged from the records as "impertinent, irrelevant, and scandalous." Mr. SHEARMAN is still a member of Plymouth Church; we wish Mr. BEECHER would preach a sermon upon him. "Scandalous" affidavits are bad enough when sworn to by the ungodly, as the handiwork of a Church member they are shocking.

"Can we afford it?" is an inquiry propounded by the *Dispatch*, of this City, in reference to the determination to purge the Republican Party of men who hold offices under Tammany, but nevertheless aspire to positions in the Republican organization. "This is the first time," says the *Dispatch*, "that it has been considered a crime for the army of office-holders to live on the enemy." That there are some steadfast Republicans among the office-holders under the City Government, we are not prepared to deny, but they can scarcely wonder that association in any salaried capacity with a government of which Tammany is absolute master, subjects them to suspicion. We do not, however, understand the proposition to be that any man, whether eating the bread of Tammany or not, should be denied the privilege of calling himself Republican. But if the party is to be preserved from secret enemies, and made worthy of the confidence and co-operation of reputable citizens, its committees must be freed from the presence of every man who is in any shape connected with the Tammany Government. The rule, to be of any avail, must be inflexible. It may operate hardly in individual cases, but only by enforcing it rigorously can the emissaries of the enemy be reached.

The story of the Maine maiden, upon whom the wearing of a jute chignon entailed horrors unmentionable, cannot be forgotten. And now a Boston cynic comes forward with another aspersion upon the fair daughters of the same unfortunate State. They are addicted to the excessive use of arsenic, it is alleged, not to increase their capacity for climbing mountains, but simply to renovate and beautify their complexions. Of course, Maine editors resent the imputation as a libel. The climate, it is contended, does for Maine ladies what vile cosmetics are relied upon to effect in less invigorating parts of the Union. We submit to the Boston censor, and to all other censors, that there is no necessity for wandering from home in search of living illustrations of the extent to which the use of poisonous compounds is pushed in the art of self-beautifying, or of its folly. Almost every physician testifies to the mischief resulting from the too prevalent use of popular cosmetics and hair dyes; but warnings are in vain. Ladies will do as they please, and they must take the consequences.

The Kings County officials are competing, in corruption and rascality, with those of New-York. Take, for example, items connected with the jail of that county, as dragged to light by Mr. HANSAN, a member of our State Board of Supervisors, and reported among the proceedings of that body. Meat is worth 8 cts. a lb., but has been paid for at the rate of 9½; brooms worth $2 a dozen have been bought at $3; a supply of fuel, valued at $50, appears in the expenditures at $150; six boxes of matches, worth $12, cost $37. And so on, *ad infinitum*. Picking and stealing are apparent at every turn. Every article bought costs many times its fair market price. The plunder is incalculable, for it extends to almost every department, and it is, of course, divided between the officials who do the stealing and the politicians who keep them in their places. We should like to see some Mr. HANSAN appear on this side of the river, with power to unravel the mysteries of supplies connected with the Board of Works and other departments of the City Government. The Brooklyn gentry are on the high road to fortune, but our officials could yet teach them some very pretty tricks.

The Rochester *Union*, the Rochester *Democrat*, and some other journals, have expressed their full concurrence in the opinion we lately expressed, about the senility of New-York correspondents—namely, that they are obtuse, and inured all sorts of lies and rubbish which they transmit to journals at a distance as news, and which many gullible persons actually receive as news. "Correspondence," says the *Union*, "whether from New-York or elsewhere, unless from men of character and reliability, is worse than worthless—it is imposition of the 'worst kind.'" Just so—and yet some otherwise very respectable papers take any stuff which their New-York correspondents send to them, and write solemn articles upon it, and think they have done an amazingly clever thing. The Cincinnati *Commercial* recently treated a stupid rigmarole in this manner, and deemed the "personalities" which it invented, while at this moment it is engaged in a very hot fire of personalities on its own account. When a New-York correspondent makes a very positive statement, involving any scandal, set him down as an impostor, and those who believe him as dunces, and justice will be done.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Theatrical Announcements for To-night.

Instead of the numerous changes of bill usually noticed at the outset of the week, one only is to be recorded today. At Niblo's "Othello" will be acted, Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY personating *Othello* and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT *Iago*. A concert will be given this evening at Weber's Rooms in aid of the sufferers by the war in France. Mme. ROSENBERGER, Miss CELESTINE GOTTSCHALK, Signor HALL and other artists, are to be the performers.

THE FRENCH REPRESENTATION ON SATURDAY.

An exceedingly entertaining performance was given at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, on Saturday evening, in aid of the sufferers by the war in Europe. The affair was gotten up by the members of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, and with the co-operation of M. PAUL JUIGNET, of M. GAUSSEN, of the Grand Opera-house Company, of M. LEVRANO, the distinguished tenor, and of a number of well-known artists, it passed off most pleasantly. In "Madame Bertrand et Mademoiselle Batoh," a very amusing comedietta, the principal part was rendered with spirit and finesse by M. GAUSSEN, while the folie-vaudeville, entitled "Les Marquises de la Fourchette" was capitally rendered by MM. JUIGNET, EDGARD and ROUSSEAU, three old and valued acquaintances. The musical intermezzo of the night introduced MM. LEVRANO and FLAMMANT and Mmes. HALLIER-DOZEY and LEYDECKER. The magnificent singing of M. LEVRANO was the feature of this portion of the representation. The evening was ended with the execution of "La Marseillaise," the prima donnas from the Grand Opera-house and all the artists taking part in the chorus, and the audience standing throughout. The house was filled.

SIGNOR RONCONI'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

A series of operatic entertainments on a small but, let us hope, a dainty scale, is promised by Signor GIORGIO RONCONI. They are to occur at the Union League Theatre, and the first will take place on Wednesday evening next, when the third act of "Rabucco," the second act of "Linda," and the second act of PAISIELLO's "Precausoni" will be rendered by Signor RONCONI and his pupils. The voice of one of the latter, Mr. KOSTER, a young tenor whose early appearance in the concert-room is announced, is spoken of with praise, and as the representations we refer to offers an opportunity to hear it without delay, it is awaited with particular interest.

ORPHEON CONCERTS.

The second of this season's series of Orpheon concerts takes place at Association Hall on Wednesday afternoon next. Mr. HOSKINS will then play from memory from a programme of 100 pieces, the desired compositions being designated by the audience. We should be quite content if some of our best pianists had a repertory one-tenth as extended.

New-York Correspondents.

The Rochester *Chronicle* drops a friendly tear over the awful fate which it believes has befallen the NEW-YORK TIMES. It says that Mr. TWEED has bought "all the stock." Our columns look very much like it every day. The dolts who believe the crazy inventions of "New-York correspondents" deserve to be taken in occasionally. * * * If the third-rate "correspondents" go on as they are now doing, even their dupes will some day get as sick of them as the same portion of the public long has been.—NEW-YORK TIMES.

These comments upon the ordinary New-York correspondent are not entirely undeserved. He is greatly in the habit of picking up street rumors which are palpably untrue or absurd, and using them for the inland Press, which is not supposed in New-York, to care particularly for truth so long as it can get sensation. He is likewise guilty, at times, of writing for the inland Press what he would not think of sending to a New-York paper because of its flatness, or falsity, or both; and he can scarcely be blamed, for such matter is sometimes accepted and paid for.—*Rochester Democrat & Chronicle*.

And all the members of the craft say the "regular" New-York correspondents of various country newspapers are the greatest. They are a set of professional rascals but a little above the profession of the "drop game," and their victims are generally journals printed by those who know nothing of the newspaper business, and who are quite as poor, in this respect at least, as those who are taken in on stuffed pocket-books. The "regular" New-York correspondent of the class of prints referred to not only manufactures his letters from whole cloth, or from the most shadowy substance, but he keeps a sharp eye to the victim beyond cutting up rules pay out of him, by nicely sandwiching between his sensations some puff for somebody, or some slab at somebody, for which he gets good prits below. We receive every little while an offer from one of these fellows to furnish New-York letters, but as for having nothing to the "regular" having an eye to the sandwich-puffery business. But we will have nothing to do with them. Correspondence, whether from New-York or elsewhere, unless from men of character and reliability, is worse than worthless—it is imposition of the worst kind.—*Rochester Union & Advertiser*.

A Consolidated Alliance Settled in Prussia.

From the Syracuse Republican Dec. 3.

In consequence of the proposed reduction of wages, the miners employed at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's Works, held a meeting at Co-operation Hall, Hyde Park, yesterday afternoon. The hall was crowded to a utmost capacity with the men from Hyde Park, Bellevue and Keener Valley. The first business of the meeting was the passage of a resolution excluding all newspaper reporters, and hence we were obliged to resort to outside means to learn the action of the meeting. The meeting, after several hours' discussion of the question at issue, adjourned without coming to a decision. A very large body of the men were strongly and firmly opposed to a suspension, and so well did they sustain their position by arguments, that it is hoped the better counsels of the men will yet prevail, and the industry and prosperity of the valley not be prostrated, as it inevitably would be, if a protracted suspension should ensue.

THE CHURCHES.

Some of the Sermons Delivered in This City Yesterday.

The Address of Catholics to the Pope Adopted.

Views of Prominent Clergymen on Political Reform, the Labor Question, and Various Other Topics—A Woman on the Shortcomings of Women.

A bright, brisk, cheerful Sabbath day, like that which yesterday, inclined everybody to go out doors, is a high festival day in the primeval streets of the Metropolis, and especially on Fifth-avenue, where the processionals on a fair Sunday are always imposing. The thoroughfares were thronged morning, afternoon and evening with people dressed in the height of fashion. Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these, and would certainly have astonished the people of his period if he had been. The churches had overflowing congregations of fashionable listeners, and the preachers aimed their sermons at the foibles of the day as the heads and hearts of an unusual number of foemen worthy of their steel. Some words of wisdom have dropped that deserve to be preserved in the special reports that are given below.

ANTI-CHRISTS OF TODAY.

Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham at Lyric Hall, Sixth-Avenue and Forty-first-Street.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached yesterday morning in Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue near Forty-first-street, on "The Antichrists of Today," selecting his text from the First Epistle of John, second chapter and eighteenth verse: "And as ye have heard that Antichrist shall come, even now there are many Antichrists." Christ, he said, and Antichrist were inseparable; the one followed the other as the shadow followed the object. Antichrist was the reverse of Christ; the spirit of self-denial. Now there were many Christs, and consequently there were many Antichrists, for precisely what Christ was supposed to be Antichrist was not. One was positive, the other was negative. In Italy just now the Pope's Antichrist was Victor Emmanuel, and the eyes of the struggling Italian patriot in the Vatican was regarded as Antichrist. There were persons who entertained the idea that Jesus was not a historic man, but a spectre, a vision, a spirit, not clothed in tangible flesh and blood. This was Antichrist. He showed that Christ represented unity, a blending of the divine with the human, the identity of God with man. Perhaps this part he did not believe that this as a historic fact ever happened. He did not believe that any person ever lived on this planet so perfectly composed of the Divine and human qualities that they could not be improved upon—a person who was absolutely sinless and impeccable. History defied the assertion, but Theodore could believe it, for there was no limit to its belief. He maintained that the domain where the Divine and human met was the sacred truth which was symbolized by Christ. A denial of this first principle he defined to be Antichrist. It was a spirit which sprung up in unity and created division between God and man. It might be pride, self-conceit, and whatever form it assumed; it always tended to this purpose. He was not prepared to say, as some had believed, that Science was anti-christ, as Rome and her priests asserted, but it was to be found where it was seldom expected. They should bear in mind that Antichrist always took a religious form; he was dressed like priests, and bore the reputation of sanctity. He instanced the form under which it existed in our own tenets. First, he would say, was Christ Spirit, a Spirit which represented the Church to be the only place where men and women may be saved from the wrath of God. It intrenched itself within ecclesiastical lines, and said that all their followers should go to heaven, and those outside would be rewarded with eternal punishment. How often were those who enunciated that doctrine shone in the world's wisdom when those whom they anathematized were the great thinkers, the reformers and the lights of the world. This was the spirit of the Catholic Church; a spirit which said by every possibility, affiliation or organic connection, that it was the spirit of exclusiveness, division and pride. Even in this enlightened nineteenth century we see a poor old man hurling anathemas against the great Protestant nations of the earth in the name and by the authority of God. Even there was the spirit of creed, which obliterated every movement for the general harmony and good. He cited numerous instances where great Christian movements were made with the intention of alleviating human misery, which were confiscated by the Antichrists, the infallible priests of infallible priests. Lastly, the spirit of piety was another form of Antichrist. He did not refer to showy zeal, modest piety which goes about doing good, but to that spirit which considered its every act a special favor of God by certain rigidity of form, and by the maintenance of haughty arrogance and pride. It was the spirit of Pharisaism which the living Christ always strove to subdue. Antichrist, then, he said, was that power which oppressed and thwarted all grand reforms, all movements for human greatness. History had told its day. Ecclesiasticism had had its day. The battle against the Antichrists of which he had spoken was already commenced. He counseled earnestness in the cause, and assured his hearers that with its downfall Christ would be something more than a symbol, and the name would be one of happiness, peace and good will to men.

POLITICAL REFORM.

Sermon by Rev. M. D'C. Crawford at the Methodist Church in West Eighteenth-Street.

Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD delivered a discourse, last evening, in the Methodist Church in West Eighteenth-street, on "Political Reform," taking for his text the sixth verse of the sixth chapter of first Samuel: "And he said unto him, behold now there is in this city a man of God, and he is an honorable man; all that he saith cometh to pass; now let us go thither; peradventure he can show us our way that we should go." The speaker referred to the condition of political affairs in this City and State, and said that one of the worst features of this condition of things is the utter contempt into which the ballot has been brought. A few years ago colonizing was resorted to, but in these days repeating is practiced. He still more summarily rapped in excavating. Good men would say that it is little more than a farce to go to the polls. At nominating conventions the thieves and shoulder-hitters manage things in their own way. Then there is population among officials. Men with small salaries rise in office a few years and grow fabulously rich, filling their pockets out of the public purse. One way in which this is done is in the opening of streets—Lexington-avenue for instance. When that was opened it was found that most of the property to be benefited belonged to the Ring. So it is with other public works, the Harlem Bridge and other enterprises. Then again Catholics are propitiated because they command a large number of votes. Then there are elections and elections. One man whom he heard of complained because he was asked to go to work and earn his salary of $1,200 per year. This man suspected that all he was required to do was to draw his salary once a month and work at the primary and other elections. Another bad feature is nepotism, which is carried on to a great extent in this City and is corrupting the Government. Wherever it is odious. It is the prelude to ruin. Four offices must be propitiated, and consequently liquor is sold on Sundays as on other days. Under the old law, the arrests on Sundays were few, but now they are very numerous. Crime is increasing fearfully, and murders now number nearly one a day. The speaker referred to the Rogers and Nathan murders in Brooklyn, where the criminals were never detected. But even this is not the worst. The Judiciary has fallen. In many Courts but a small circle of lawyers have any influence, and these are of a very low grade of ability. A lawyer who can influence the Judge has the best chance of success. The crime has fallen on the shoulders. If this state of things is permitted to exist, the country will be ruined. Even the Young are being demoralized. Young men are beginning to make a trade of politics in order to get rich. Richer are looked upon as the great aim in life and the Young have the example before them of a man who is rich driving through our public parks, with harlots at his side, and in the evening his place of entertainment is patronized by respectable ladies, and all this because he is rich. Referring to Catholicism, he said that he had no desire to be intolerant. The country was the asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and should continue to be so. He thought that the true way to reform the evils of which he had spoken was with the Christian people. We needed to be convinced in this respect. For those who won't take the trouble to give their attention to politics a Republic is the worst possible country to live in; inert people had much better live under a monarchy. Republics owe their success to the acts of the governed. Citizens owe service to the State, and it is a Republic if the Government is of the people, and the people should perform their duty to the Government. Fathers should instill this into the minds of their sons, but they do not do this. They teach their children on the contrary to ignore political affairs and let the Government take care of itself. Good men live for years without voting, and the speaker had heard many men boast of it as a meritorious act. It is not that men do not want office, they seek it and do so from corrupt motives. They contribute to the support of the Church, not to the glory of God but to the worship of Almighty Gold under the humiliation of the cross. Again to the Indies, but because the saint, whose memory is thus commemorated, was a prominent member of that religious order who have charge of confessional in Sixteenth-street and the renowned college attached thereto. The ceremonial throughout was in strict accordance with the Roman ritual, and was of the most gorgeous and imposing character. At 10½ o'clock the solemn High mass of consecration was begun. Rev. HENRY HUDSON, S. J., officiated as celebrant, and Rev. Fathers RENNO and HAMILL as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively. The music on the occasion was under Master PATRICK MCCLOSKEY, a student of the college. The music on the occasion was of the richest order. Prof. WILLIAM BERGE presided at the organ, and the soloists were: Soprano, Miss THERESA WERNEKE; contralto, Miss MARY WERNEKE; tenor, Signor PIMANO; bass, Signor BACCELLI. The mass sung on the occasion was Prof. BERGE's third mass, written originally for the Easter celebration of 1867—a grand and powerful composition which has heretofore been highly spoken of by the Press. Yesterday full justice was done to the production, the chorus singers being both numerous and effective. Where there was such a continuance of harmony it is hard to particularize the most effective passages; but those which seemingly made the deepest impress on a most critical congregation were the contralto solo in the "Kyrie," sung by Miss MARY WERNEKE; the "Gratias agimus tibi," basso solo, by Signor BACCELLI; the "Qui Tollis" in the "Gloria," opening as a duo and leading into a trio, by Misses THERESA and MARY WERNEKE and Signor TAMARO; the "Quoniam tu Solus Sanctus," choral, allegro movement; and the "Credo Progressus Mouimenti" (including a grand "Et Incarnatus est" of adagio movement,) and the chorus "Donna nobis Pacem," which closed the "Agnus Dei." The Misses WERNEKE, indeed, who are regular members of St. Francis Xavier's choir, surpassed themselves on this occasion, and conferred great honor on their instructor, Prof. MARCO BONAPARTE.

After the first gospel had been read by Rev. Father MONROE, one of the professors of the college (a nephew of Ex-President MONROE) preached the sermon. His text was taken from the sixteenth verse of the chapter of St. Mark, fifteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth verses:

"And he said to them: Go ye into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every creature.

And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name they shall cast out devils, they shall speak with new tongues.

They shall take up serpents; and if they shall drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay their hands upon the sick and they shall recover."

The reverend preacher, after alluding to the peculiar ceremonies commencing the festival of the great St. FRANCIS XAVIER, spoke of the way in which God had called that holy man to be the standard-bearer of the cross to a Pagan people. His first impulse toward a religious life was occasioned by reflecting on the saying in the Scripture, "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" After due preparation by study, and being ordained a priest of the Church, XAVIER was made the chosen instrument of God to carry the light of the Gospel to the East. But he was not the first to receive the palm of martyrdom. Christianity in Europe, which were suffering to be thinned by the numerous sects arose there during his day. After devoting his time to this latter purpose, and effecting much good to the Church, he was sent out by the King of Portugal to the Indies, having the approbation of the Sovereign Pontiff, in 1542. The mission was the most arduous that any man could have been called upon to undertake. Many people suppose that saints are only or mostly to be found within the precincts of the cloister, and that to a really saintly life it is necessary that all that is mundane be annihilated by prayer and praise in the midst of some religious community. But the history of FRANCIS XAVIER teaches us differently. From it we learn that many saints are called to do active and enterprising in the cause of God, even in the midst of this world's sorrows, and surrounded by its cares and its temptations. Our saint was great enough to keep as aware, we are apt to say, working, and par morality is not developed. All the improvements of the day are wrought by labor. Where would be the beauties which grace our cities were it not for civilization and refinement, both of which had their beginning? Labor has raised our cities and towns, and brought our lands to their present improved state; it has given rise to industry and stimulated trade, and we see the works of man going on around us—works of the mind as well as of the hand. So we see that the world is not very far off, that the lightning flash would encircle the globe by sea and land. It has not been those who were idle, but the men of work who have wrought these changes. The men who have labored for the success of the Gospel are not those who have merely preached, but those who have been side-by-side and working. There is dignity in labor, and a man is never so much in his place as when he is toiling to attain some desired object. Some imagine that there is no dignity in labor, and look down on those engaged in it; but we see labor in the Garden of Eden, and by the laws of Nature. All hail to those who do honest labor; all credit to them whose hands show that they labor, whose countenances show that they are engaged in some noble calling. The rich man should remember that it is the laboring man that built him, and he should be grateful to God for the development of the country's resources through the workman. God does not judge men by appearances or money, but by real moral worth, and, when weighed in the balance, the man with millions will be found wanting. And the poor man to win gain to God. At the time of his missions in Europe, morals were in a corrupt state, oftentimes even about Catholics. XAVIER found society there divided into two classes; one was opposed to any demonstration against the establishment of their things, being fearful of the result to a temporal point of view; the other class led dissolute lives, and were unwilling to be reminded of their duties to God. With both of these classes he had to deal, and he dealt with them effectually. But in India he had other obstacles to encounter, for he was among a people who knew not God. While there he met two Japanese, whom he converted to Christianity, and thenceforward he determined to devote himself to the conversion of Japan. The Japanese, he perceived, were of a fine natural character—brave, enduring and chivalrous, and, under the guidance of God, he saw out on his noble mission for their conversion. He embarked, in a small vessel, into a sea featured by disaster, and filled with unknown dangers, and finally landed on the southern coast of Japan, in 1549. Here he boldly went among an idolatrous people, trusting only in the power of God to aid him in his enterprise, and set himself to work assiduously for their conversion. It was then that he displayed the power of workmanship miracles with which God had gifted him. He cured the sick, (the biographers tell us that he even raised the dead to life,) and he performed all the prodigies recorded of the apostles, so that he the signs that attach to those who are sent by God to convert the heathen. Crowds flocked to him and became converted. His time was occupied in baptizing converts, in visiting the sick, and in performing those wondrous works of which the story of his life is so replete. As it was in his day, so it is now. It is a great pity to take to suppose that miracles have ceased in the Church of God. Miracles are the attestations of truth among heathen nations, who have no other means of determining the truth of the averments made by Christian preachers among people far removed from the influences and from the circle of Christianity. The works of St. PATRICK, of St. IGNATIUS and of St. FRANCIS XAVIER are proofs of this. 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ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

The Annual Festival—Magnificent Services at the Church of the Jesuit Fathers—Sermons by Rev. Father Monroe.

Yesterday being within the octave of the feast of St. Francis Xavier, known in the Catholic Church as the Apostle to the Indies, but because the saint, whose memory is thus commemorated, was a prominent member of that religious order who have charge of confessional in Sixteenth-street and the renowned college attached thereto. The ceremonial throughout was in strict accordance with the Roman ritual, and was of the most gorgeous and imposing character. At 10½ o'clock the solemn High mass of consecration was begun. Rev. HENRY HUDSON, S. J., officiated as celebrant, and Rev. Fathers RENNO and HAMILL as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively. The music on the occasion was under Master PATRICK MCCLOSKEY, a student of the college. The music on the occasion was of the richest order. Prof. WILLIAM BERGE presided at the organ, and the soloists were: Soprano, Miss THERESA WERNEKE; contralto, Miss MARY WERNEKE; tenor, Signor PIMANO; bass, Signor BACCELLI. The mass sung on the occasion was Prof. BERGE's third mass, written originally for the Easter celebration of 1867—a grand and powerful composition which has heretofore been highly spoken of by the Press. Yesterday full justice was done to the production, the chorus singers being both numerous and effective. Where there was such a continuance of harmony it is hard to particularize the most effective passages; but those which seemingly made the deepest impress on a most critical congregation were the contralto solo in the "Kyrie," sung by Miss MARY WERNEKE; the "Gratias agimus tibi," basso solo, by Signor BACCELLI; the "Qui Tollis" in the "Gloria," opening as a duo and leading into a trio, by Misses THERESA and MARY WERNEKE and Signor TAMARO; the "Quoniam tu Solus Sanctus," choral, allegro movement; and the "Credo Progressus Mouimenti" (including a grand "Et Incarnatus est" of adagio movement,) and the chorus "Donna nobis Pacem," which closed the "Agnus Dei." The Misses WERNEKE, indeed, who are regular members of St. Francis Xavier's choir, surpassed themselves on this occasion, and conferred great honor on their instructor, Prof. MARCO BONAPARTE.

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THE LABOR QUESTION.

Wealth and Poverty—What We Owe to the Laborer—Discourse by Rev. J. P. Swift.

Rev. J. P. SWIFT, pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-street, delivered, last evening, the first of a course of free lectures on the labor question. He took for his text the thirteenth chapter of Proverbs, eleventh verse: "Wealth gotten by vanity shall be diminished, but he that gathereth by labor shall be increased." The Bible teaches us, he said, that the way of toil is the way of success, that we must work our way through life, that we must be active, "awake and evolving power." Man was made for work, and God has commanded that everything should be bought by the day's toil. Labor is becoming, it is healthful, wholesome, and God has commanded that man must toil. He clothes and feeds the birds of the air and the lilies of the field; but man must get his food by toil. Let man be cheerful and hopeful, ever believing that God's blessing is with him, and with health he possesses a blessing which money cannot purchase. Health cannot be purchased with money. If it could, it would be the portion of the rich. Wealth is confined to small circles, as it is sometimes attained by mere chance or accident and not by toil. It is often the result of the hard work of three generations before, and frequently brings few blessings with it. The idea of living by one's wits is common sense, and not on six hours; but the wicked power of capital now compels men to labor from fourteen to eighteen hours. He hoped legislation will make this a crime. The reverend gentleman censured in severe terms the companies who compel their workmen to labor beyond a reasonable time, and said that they were worse than the late slave holders of the South. He called upon them to work their way to heaven—the work that builds up the life, that brings man to that noble position that was designed for him. Let them have the price that pays a man's passage to the other world, and let the rich man have the solid blocks of marble which cannot send him to heaven. Let them be faithful in their callings, but not forgetful of the great future before them.

OTHER CHURCH SERVICES.

The Temptations of Young Men—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Post.

A goodly congregation gathered last evening in Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to hear Rev. URBUS D. POST, D. D., preach to young men on the peculiar temptations to which they are exposed. His text was Second Timothy, first chapter and twenty-second verse: "Flee also youthful lusts." These words were sent to an excellent Christian young man, he said, and are a warning such as Christian young men ought to hear and heed, and how much more young men who have not the love of Christ in their hearts. The youthful lusts are carnal affections—lust of power, etc., which takes on two forms, physical lustiness and moral cowardice. To which of the ten thousand invitations shall a young man give heed and which shall he shun? It is a safe rule to reject whatever injures one's self or militates against the glory of God. Whatever injures the body, the intellect, the heart, the affectional nature, is forbidden. Man's interest and God's glory are one. In reference to physical laziness Dr. POST insisted that work is necessary to the development of true manhood, and the reason that so many young men fall

CURRENT NOTES.

The projected home for the Boston poor, it is estimated, will cost $250,000.

A baby show was one of the principal features of a Congregational Church bazaar at Chicago last week.

Trenton, N. J., has a ghost that has changed its appearance from a dog to a man several times in one night.

The colored people of Jeffersonville, Ind., have four churches and three benevolent societies.

A young woman died suddenly in a ballroom at Springfield, Ohio, last week, from the effects of tight lacing.

The new census returns give Baltimore a population of 267,370. Of this number 122,404 are females, and 139,971 males.

The will of the late STEPHEN D. TOMLINSON, of Indianapolis, Ind., bequeaths $100,000 for the erection of public buildings to adorn that city.

BENJAMIN LAMIN, Postmaster at Barrington, R. I., left home with $1,000 about two weeks ago, and has not since been heard of. He is supposed to have met with foul play.

Several prominent business men of Burlington, Vt., have lately been kept in a constant state of fear by the almost daily receipt of letters threatening to burn their houses.

The New-Haven *Palladium* is responsible for the report that Dr. JUDD, of divorce fame, has separated from his last "affinity," and that the former Mrs. JUDD has had a fortune bequeathed to her amounting to $10,000.

The Great Brook, Conn., woolen-mill property, which is valued at $200,000, was lately sold to Mr. T. LANEY, of Palmyra, for $47,000. The mill is to be immediately repaired and set to work again.

Rev. WILLIS K. BESCHER, of Galesburg, Ill., is the unanimous choice for the vacant chair of Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature in the Auburn Theological Seminary. Mr. BESCHER is at present pastor of the Congregational Church at Galesburg.

The trial of GERRISH, the former City Treasurer of Lowell, Mass., has ended in his acquittal. The precise date on which a defalcation of any particular amount had occurred, could not be proven, and thus it was that the prosecution fell to the ground.

The Attorney-General of Maryland is of opinion that the laws of that State distinctly forbid shooting water fowl bedded in flocks from any kind of craft or booby blind, at a greater distance than 100 yards from the natural shore.

A movement is on foot at Philadelphia looking to the organization of a Woman's Christian Association. Mr. WANAMAKER, the President of the Y. M. A. in that city, has offered to pay the first year's rent of a building to be used as a home for working women under the control of the proposed association.

The *list* of accidents from the careless use of kerosene still continues to be largely augmented. Last week, at Elmira, a young lady named CARR, in her impatience to see the fire ablaze, poured some of the fatal fluid upon the stove, and the next moment was herself wrapped in a sheet of flame. She is not expected to recover.

The United States Lake Survey, which has been carried forward with so much dispatch during the past season, has just closed for the Winter. Three distinct parties have been engaged in the work. The members of the surveying force will be occupied until Spring in making the necessary computations from the figures that have accumulated.

At the second annual reunion of the Sherman Brigade, recently held at Mount Vernon, Ohio, a letter was received from Gen. SHERMAN, from which we extract the following: "I have but recently returned from a long absence, and ought not to be away on the eve of the approaching session of Congress; and, also, I am not willing to act as an orator, even on such an occasion, as it is foreign to my profession, and opens the door to many calls of a like character."

Clark County, Ky., has lately been the scene of several shocking murders. The latest case was that of a wealthy old man, at New-Washington, who had been in the habit of living alone, and keeping a considerable amount of money always on hand. The law-abiding citizens are considerably excited over the matter, and seriously contemplate the organization of a vigilance committee.

The novel spectacle of a woman presenting her grown-up son as a witness in a suit for a divorce from his father, was lately witnessed in the Superior Court, at Chicago. The woman declared that she had endured life with a savage for a quarter of a century, but now that her children are grown up, and able to protect her, she could endure it no longer, and was resolved to have the knot untied.

Dr. I. P. MCCARTNEY, the counterfeiter, who escaped from the Cincinnati jail, has the reputation of having done some smart things during his career. A few years since he traveled through Missouri, and gave lectures on the best way to detect counterfeit notes. Before leaving a town he usually managed to pass several hundred dollars worth of his bogus stuff upon the very people he had been instructing the night before.

The New-York State Convention of the Veterans of 1812 was held at Seneca Falls last week. Among the resolutions adopted the following was the most important: "We hold it to be the imperative duty of the members of Congress and Senators of the State of New-York, to see that the same act of justice is rendered to us that was extended to the survivors of the war of the Revolution, by granting us a sufficient pension to place us in a way that we may never suffer for any of the common necessaries of life during the few remaining years of our lives."

The Henry C. Stanton adulterated-liquor case, which has attracted so much attention as being one of the first prosecuted in New-London County, Conn., under the Maine Liquor law, was brought to a close last week by a denial of the motion for a new trial. Judge SANFORD, in passing sentence, said he did not think there was any necessity for sending the defendant to prison, although the analysis of his whisky showed that it contained a mixture of fifty grains of oxide of lead to a gallon. He therefore decided to impose a fine of $300.

A strange hog-disease has appeared at New-California, Union County, Ohio. A farmer residing there describes the symptoms, as follows: "Five or six weeks ago one of my hogs was taken with lameness in his limbs, and apparent weakness all over. It refused to eat, and, to all appearance, it would die. After a while its skin began to crack and loosen, from its snout to its hips. At this time a large portion of its hide hangs loose. The flakes are, I should think, from three-fourths to an inch thick, exhibiting the most frightful sores and gashes I ever saw. The hog is now apparently well, otherwise, and eats well."

JAMES MCBRIDE, of Dayton, Ohio, thinks he has discovered a way to consume coal smoke. He would effect a complete combustion in the furnace, and not allow the smoke to be formed at all. Mr. MCBRIDE sets it down as a well-demonstrated fact that if the carbon of the gas, or solid portion of the fuel, passes away in union with oxygen in any other form than that of carbonic acid, a commensurate loss of heating effects will be the result. There is no doubt whatever, in his mind, that if the consumers of bituminous coal would pay more attention to the proper introduction of oxygen in their furnaces, the result would be a great saving of fuel and a complete abatement of the smoke nuisance.

Another Kerosene Horror—A Woman Burned to Death.

From the Troy Times, Dec. 2.

We have another death to record today from the use of kerosene. Mrs. EDWARD HERBERT, wife of a saloon-keeper at No. 371 Broadway, Port Schuyler, last evening at dusk, undertook to light a kerosene lamp for the purpose of preparing the evening meal. A slight quantity of oil, after filling the lamp, had remained on the exterior, and ignited from the match. Mrs. HERBERT thoughtlessly tried to extinguish the flame with her apron, but the garment caught fire and in a moment her clothing was all in flames. She ran into the street, screaming for assistance. Some of the workmen in ROYS's factory happened to be passing at the time, and rushed to the side of the unfortunate woman, pressing on each side as many persons as possible under the circumstances. Before the flames were extinguished, however, she was fatally burned, and died during the night. Mrs. HERBERT leaves a family consisting of her husband and three small children to mourn her sudden loss.

SPAIN AND EUROPE

The Great Powers on the Candidacy of the Duke de Aosta to the Throne.

The replies of the Powers of Europe to the communications of the Spanish Government respecting the Duke of AOSTA are couched in cheering terms. They run thus:

GREAT BRITAIN—LORD GRANVILLE TO MR. LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, Oct. 22, 1870.

If the candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA is agreeable to the Spanish nation, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will see with great pleasure his Highness accepted as King of Spain, and they have sent a message to Her Majesty's Representative in Florence.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO THE MINISTER OF STATE, MADRID.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1870.

Answering the note in which I gave him account of the presentation to the Cortes of the candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA, Lord GRANVILLE says he congratulates the Spanish Government on having presented the said candidateship, and adds that he will learn with satisfaction that it is agreeable to the Cortes and the nation."

PRUSSIA—COUNT BISMARCK TO THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER, MADRID.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 20, 1870.

We have been the first to recognize in a speech from the throne the right of Spain to decide upon her own future. We will not today depart from this principle, nor imitate the example France gave before the war of laying to wait her assent to the choice of Spain, and to make her resolution depend on the consent of France.

We shall wait the resolutions Spain may adopt in her own affairs, and we will recognize the result, and offer the most earnest wishes for her felicity.

RUSSIA—THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EMPIRE TO THE RUSSIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN MADRID.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20, 1870.

According to the principles which have always guided the relations of the Imperial Government with the other Powers, Russia believes she ought to abstain from all judgment respecting the interior regimen Spain wishes to impose on herself.

FRANCE—DELEGATE OF MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF FRANCE IN MADRID.

TOURS, Oct. 26, 1870.

You will please to thank the Spanish Government for the communication they have sent you to make us aware of the acceptation of the candidature of the Duke of AOSTA, and answer that the Government of the National Defense, in the midst of the present difficulties, and in consequence of their relations with other States, cannot give a precise decision respecting the question which they have referred to the Cortes. The Government, nevertheless, the candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA, of all those which might be presented under the monarchical point of view, is that which we most approve; but, faithful to the sentiment of its origin and the principle of the popular will, the Government of the National Defense will confirm its determination of the country, as at present represented in the Cortes.

THE SPANISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO THE MINISTER OF STATE.

TOURS, Nov. 4, 1870.

In conformity with the order you gave me, I was pleased to give me to your telegram of yesterday. I have made known to the COUNT DE CHAMBORD that the President of the Council of Ministers had proposed to the Cortes Constituyentes the candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA, and that Count had consented to me in the name of his Government, that they receive the news with the greatest pleasure, sincerely desiring that the Spanish nation should inaugurate, with its definitive Constitution, a new era of peace and prosperity.

AUSTRIA—THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER IN MADRID TO THE MINISTER OF STATE.

MADRID, Oct. 26, 1870.

Your Excellency desires to know in what manner the Imperial and Royal Government would look upon the eventual candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA for the throne of Spain. It is for me the honor to make known to you that, so far from having the least objection to the candidateship, my Government hopes that the advent of this Prince may secure the well-being and the prosperity of Spain.

ROME—THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO THE MINISTER OF STATE.

ROME, Nov. 1, 1870.

His Holiness the Pope, informed of the candidateship presented to the Cortes, has answered that he asks of God fervently that Spain, on choosing her King, may secure upon him the tranquillity and well-being, for the prosperity of the country and the increase of religion.

The Government have published in the *Gazette* the bulk of the correspondence carried on between Gen. PRIM and the Spanish Ministers in different capitals, which led to the invitation to the Duke of AOSTA. They are interesting documents. It was the Italian Government which first suggested the appeal to the other Powers. PRIM strongly objected on the ground of Spain's perfect right to please herself, &c. Italy, however, insisted, and PRIM reluctantly yielded.

AOSTA'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Duke of AOSTA's final acceptance is thus expressed:

I authorize you to say to Gen. PRIM that he may promise me as a candidate if he believes my name will unite the friends of liberty in order and of sensatorial government. I will accept the Crown if the vote of the Cortes proves to me that it is the will of the Spanish nation.

A Place of Rest for Homeless Ones.

It is announced that the mission-room of St. Ambrose Church, No. 128 Laurens-street, will be thrown open soon after daylight, on and after the 1st of December, and during the Winter months, for the reception of station-house lodgers, who in the early morning are usually turned out in the cold. The morning papers will be supplied. A cup of coffee, prayers for all sorts and conditions of men, will be offered, and a portion of the Scriptures read. Writing materials will be furnished, and where letters are directed to parents, brother or sister, with no means for postage, stamps will be furnished. As means allow, some refreshment may be furnished, of a simple character, but the object is not the ministering to the comfort and happiness of the truly needy—will be sanctioned by the benevolent. The movement originates with Mr. FREDERICK SILL, rector of the church.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week a better feeling has been perceptible in the real estate market, and the property sold has been disposed of at really fair figures. Nearly all the transactions effected have been of a legal character, but this very fact has demonstrated better than anything else that, for the present at least, no grave apprehensions need be felt that a serious decline in prices is imminent. As is always the case in sales of this description, the public has felt confident that the bids made would be received and the property knocked down to the highest figure offered. As a natural consequence therefore buyers have presented themselves, and the result achieved in each instance has been comparatively a success. The most important sale of the week was that on Wednesday, Nov. 30, when City property belonging to the estate of GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, deceased, was sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition. The auction was conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and the aggregate of the day's business amounted to $317,105. During the week other public sales have also been consummated at the Exchange, and the total value of property so disposed of foots up $497,455 00. Among the auctioneers engaged in these last-mentioned transactions were, respectively, Roberts & McGuire, A. J. Bleecker Son & Co., Muller, Wilkins & Co., James M. Miller, and Joseph A. Levy. In reference to Brooklyn property there is nothing special to report, the only sale of the week noted being that made by JOHNSON A. MILLER, embracing the resale of a few unimportant lots in that city, representing a money value of less than $1,000.

In addition to the success attending the auction sales at the Exchange in this City during the week, another gratifying indication of the real stability of the market is the activity noticeable in private transactions. The total of the transfers for the week, both in number and in value, is much larger than usual, as will be seen by reference to the table below. This is the case in both in New-York and Brooklyn, although in the latter city the class of property conveyed is inferior, as a rule, to that sold here. For the week ending Friday, Nov. 25, (five days,) the transfers were as follows: Number of transfers in New-York, 96; value of property, $1,564,499; number of transfers in Brooklyn, 122; value of property, 605,256. For the week ending Friday, Dec. 2, the following is the table:

	No. of transfers.	New-York. Value.	No. of transfers.	Brooklyn. Value.
Saturday, Nov. 26	16	$297,700	17	$103,250
Monday, Nov. 28	21	304,600	27	94,100
Tuesday, Nov. 29	24	457,275	25	104,375
Wednesday, Nov. 30	26	374,994	22	111,000
Thursday, Dec. 1	12	178,200	26	174,000
Friday, Dec. 2	10	227,671	5	208,625
Total	109	$1,744,973	122	$1,147,350

On Friday, it will be observed, an unusually large business is recorded, the number of New-York transfers being forty-nine, representing property valued at nearly a million dollars, while Brooklyn on the same day only eight transfers were filed, with an aggregate value of over $200,000. One of the sales recorded during the week was that of a piece of ground on the south side of Fifty-sixth-street, 75 feet west of Second-avenue; 25 feet 4 inches front by 100 feet 5 inches in depth; recorded value, $100,000. Also, one on the west side of Madison-avenue, seventy-one feet one inch south of Seventieth-street; lot 24.8x120; recorded value, $60,000. Two plots of ground, one 25x100 feet, the northwest corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Second-street, and the other on the southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, each 200.11x100 (block front); recorded value, $30,000. Lots and lots on the north-west corner of West and Bank streets, 100x50 together, 125x80.8x117x131; recorded value, $215,000. Plot of ground on the east side and corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, 50.11x100; recorded value, $60,000. Plot of ground on the south side of Eighty-second-street, 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 50.11x100.3; recorded value, $25,000. Among the Brooklyn transfers we also find the following: House and lot on the north-west corner of Bedford-avenue and Rodney-street, 20x70; recorded value, $40,000. Plot of ground on the north-east corner of Fleet-place and Sixth-avenue, 200x200; recorded value, $40,000.

For the present week several important sales are already announced, and these in every prospect that considerable business will be transacted. The sales advertised are as follows: By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Plaza-st. and Flushing-av., Brooklyn, and Nos. 4 Liberty-st. and 4 Dorer-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of D. D. WHITLOCK, deceased.

The following valuable lots of old south-east corner of 8th-ave. and 74th-st., and also the twelve lots on the south side of 74th-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av., and near CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage.

By E. H. LUDLOW & SON, Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the late JAMES LEARY, deceased.

By order of the Supreme Court, in partition, Fifty-sixth-street, 75 feet west of Second-avenue; 25 feet 4 inches front by 100 feet 5 inches in depth; recorded value, $100,000. Also, one on the west side of Madison-avenue, seventy-one feet one inch south of Seventieth-street; lot 24.8x120; recorded value, $60,000. Two plots of ground, one 25x100 feet, the northwest corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Second-street, and the other on the southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, each 200.11x100 (block front); recorded value, $30,000. Lots and lots on the north-west corner of West and Bank streets, 100x50 together, 125x80.8x117x131; recorded value, $215

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry, Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, the Continent, &c. Steerage passage at low rates. Apply at the Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

For passage apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Citta, Wednesday, Dec. 7 Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8 Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 28
Abyssinia, Wednesday, Dec. 14 Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 15 Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4
Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21 Semaria, Thursday, Jan. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, to and carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80; gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
First Cabin to Paris, $100; gold. Second Cabin to Paris, $70, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, and Queenstown, and all parts of Germany at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for all Continental points, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Dec. 7, at 12 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. SCHUFELDT.....Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. W. W. FREEMAN.....Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. D. F. HITCHCOCK, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Jan. 11, at —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 2 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
1st Cabin.....$100 gold | Steerage.....$30 currency
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.
ITALY, GAGGAN, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $80 and $90, currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid certificates, $30 currency. Children, half price.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE.....DAUSE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170, $60.
according to location of berth.
These lines include baths, berths, board and all meals during the trip.
Steerage passengers will be supplied with bedding, and provided with cooking utensils.
Steamers of this line leave their wharf, foot of North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON THE 2ND AND 17TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 1 Battery-place, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 47 and 49 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 58 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARNHAM, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 11 A. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 6 Wall-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, as above.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green. No. 40 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.—Pier No. 41 N. R., foot of Jones-st., W. T. Coe will leave for Lewes, Del., Saturday, Dec. 10, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office in store.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe will find the services of a first-class, steady, reliable courier who will render their services are invaluable in taking the trouble and responsibility of route and money matters off their hands, securing and arranging passage in the best conveyances, and in general in relieving the traveler from imposition, and in a variety of manners to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Any lady or gentleman wishing a good and traveling servant may address, by letter or applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Park Place, near the Tribune Office, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT SYSTEM.—Information and blanks for travelers, issued by J. F. MORSE, Passport Agent, No. 32 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
DE SOTO, Master,
Will leave Pier No. 8 N. R. this day (Monday), Dec. 12, at 3 P. M. Will be taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola, Red River ports, and the Mississippi Ohio Rivers, to any point above New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 58 Liberty-st.

Steamship LOUISIANA will follow this week for Red River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17.
P. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 128 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

VELVETEENS
AND
VELVETS
FROM AUCTION,
25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
The most complete stock of Silks and Velvets to be found in the City.

W. K. PEYTON'S,
NOS. 472 AND 474 BOWERY.

GREAT BARGAINS.
FROM AUCTION,
IN
SILKS, SATINS,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
SHAWLS AND
DRESS GOODS,
PRICES FROM 30 TO 50 PER CENT. LOWER THAN THIRTY DAYS AGO.
WE ARE ALSO OFFERING AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE SUITS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
GENERALLY.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 472 AND 474 BOWERY.

AT KINZEY'S,
GREAT ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
$100,000 WORTH OF GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
HOLIDAY TRADE.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
WORKED MUSLIN SETS, 12c., 25c., 37c., 75c., $2c.
CHEMISETTES SETS, WORKED, 25c., 50c., $1.
WORKED CUFF SETS, 25c., 37c., 50c., $1.
WORKED SLEEVES, 25c., 37c., 50c., $1, $1 25.
VALENCIENNES LACE SETS, 75c., $1, $1 25.
LINEN WORKED SETS, 75c., $1, $1 25.
WORKED LINEN COLLARS, 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c.
VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, 25c., 37c., 50c.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c., 37c., 50c., $1, $1 25.
LINEN COLLARS, 25c., 37c., 50c., $1, $1 25.
WORKED MUSLIN CHEMISETTES, 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
FINE WORKED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c., $1.
HEMSTITCH, WORKED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c., $1.
HEMSTITCH, WORKED INITIALS, 25c., 37c., 50c.
HEMSTITCH, VERY FINE WORK, 25c., 37c., 50c.
PLAIN HEMSTITCHED, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
LINEN TAPE BORDERED, 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 25c.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 37c., 50c., $1, $1 25.
GENTS' HEMMED, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
GENTS' COLORED BORDERS, 12c., 15c., 18c., 25c.
GENTS' HEMSTITCH, 12c., 15c., 18c., 25c.
RIBBONS
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, 6c. to 25c. yard.
GOOD RIBBONS, 25c. to 50c. yard.
BLACK SASH RIBBONS, 25c. to $1.
FANCY AND OSTRICH FEATHERS, 25c. to $1.
ROUND HATS, 25c. to $1.
FRENCH FLOWERS, CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
VELVETS, PLUSHES,
VELVETEENS, &c.
VELVETEENS CLOSING 25c., 30c., 37c., 50c.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, 37c. to $1 per yard.
COLORED AND BLACK SILK TRIMMING.
SILK VELVETS, 25c. to $1 per yard.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $1 piece.
FANCY VELVET RIBBONS, 25c. to 50c. yard.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
HEAVY FLEECED HOSE, 25c., 37c., 50c.
FULL REGULAR-MADE HOSE, 25c. pair.
HEAVY THREE-THREAD HOSE, 12½c., 15c. pair.
3,000 PAIRS KID GLOVES, 50c. and 75c. pair.
3,000 PAIRS KID GLOVES, 25c., 37c., $1 pair.
LINED WINTER GLOVES, 12½c., 25c., 37c., 50c. pair.
WORKED WORSTED SLIPPER PATTERNS, 25c., $1 50.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. OUNCE.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
JET AND FANCY NECKLACES, 25c. to $2.
JET SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50.
FINE GILT SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50.
COMPLETE SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50.
GILT AND JET SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
GILT AND STEEL SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
JET AND STEEL SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
FANCY BONE SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
FANCY AND PEARL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 10c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
JET BRACELETS, 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1.
GILT AND JET LOCKETS AND CROSSES.
GILT AND JET BRACELETS AND NECKLACES.
PORTEMONNAIES AND BAGS, 25c. to $1.
THE ENTIRE UPPER PART
OF BUILDING OPEN THIS
WEEK WITH HOLIDAY GOODS.
WAX CRYING DOLLS FROM 25c. to $1.
LARGEST WAX DOLLS IN THE CITY, $1.
CHINA TEA SETS, 25c. to $2.
TOYS, WRITING-DESKS,
GLOVE-BOXES, WATCH-CASES,
COLLAR-BOXES, JEWEL-CASES,
CANDY-BOXES, TOBACCO-CASES,
SURPRISE-BOXES, CHINA VASES,
HANDKERCHIEF-BOXES, FANCY FIGURES,
PERFUMERY-BOXES, CARD-RECEIVERS,
FANCY MECHANICAL TOYS, NEW STYLES.
FAIRS AND SCHOOLS SUPPLIED.
BOXES OF PAINTS, GROCERY-STORES,
BOXES OF FARMS, LIVERY-STABLES,
BOXES OF VILLAGES, BUTCHER-SHOPS,
BOXES OF SOLDIERS, BOOKS AND CARDS,
BOXES OF MENAGERIES, ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.
BOXES OF TOOLS, PAINTS AND OILS,
BOXES OF GAMES, PIANOS, &c., &c.
WE SHALL BE OPENING NEW GOODS EVERY DAY THIS WEEK FROM THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

WE SHALL ARRANGE IN DEPARTMENTS EVERYTHING OF A FRIGE IN OUR NO. DEPARTMENTS WILL BE FOUND TEA SETS, FANCY BOXES, PARIAN FIGURES, JEWEL-CASES, WATCH-BOXES, BOXES OF TOYS AND IMAGE, MOVING HEADS, &c. &c. OUR NEXT DEPARTMENTS WILL BE 50c., 75c. AND $1.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 4TH AND ASTOR PLS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
EVERYTHING REDUCED TO GOLD COST.
Real Point, Point d'Alençon, Point Applique Lace, Real Point Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Cellettes, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Cuffs, Insertions Laces, very cheap. Real Lace Capes, Fichus, Sasques, Parasol Covers. Lace Flouncings, Over-dresses, &c. Embroidered and Hemstitch Linen Handkerchiefs. Breakfast and Carriage Shawls, new styles. Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, Gentlemen's Cuffs. Kid Gloves, one button, 6½c.; two buttons, 8c., 12½c. All the newest patterns, and imported for best City trade, at wholesale manufacturers prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVING DECIDED TO OPEN
A NEW SILK DEPARTMENT
OF THE RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
ON THE GROUND FLOOR,
ON THE EAST SIDE,
WE SHALL OFFER
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING
AT REDUCED PRICES,
UNTIL THE NEW DEPARTMENT IS FULLY ORGANIZED.
BROADWAY, 4TH AVE., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
Having removed to their new store,
BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 20TH ST.,
Beg to announce that on
MONDAY, DEC. 5,
They will offer a retail large line of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
VELVETS, LACES,
AND
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
Imported especially for first-class trade, at very
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED WITH NEW GOODS.
SASH RIBBONS 6 and 7 inches wide, 50c., 62c., 75c. and 87c. per yard.
ALL KINDS OF Wide GROS GRAIN, 75c., 87c., $1 and $1 12½.
Hundreds of five and six dollar SCARFS and SASHES, clearing at $2 87 and $3 75 each.
Lines of Moiré Ribbons 30c., 37c., 50c., 62c. and half price.
REMNANTS
OUR SILK BONNET VELVETS,
OUR MANTILLA VELVETS,
OUR VELVETEENS,
ALSO FIFTY PIECES
SHADED SILK VELVETS,
22 inches wide, $1 25 per yard, cost over $2, gold, to-day.
IMPORTED FEATHERS,
PLUMES AND FLOWERS.
Ostrich 75c., 87c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
BROWN SILK-RIB VELVETS, EVERY WIDTH.
ALSO EVERY OTHER COLOR.
GIMPS, LOOPS, SILK AND JET BUTTONS FOR CLOAKS.
LACES.
TIDIES, EMBROIDERIES AND REAL VALENCIENNES AND APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS AND UNDER-SLEEVES.
FINE LINE OF LACE AND EMBROIDERED POMPADOURS, COLLARS AND SETS.
YANKEE NOTIONS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH JEWELRY, SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c., &c. FRENCH, &c., $1, $1 25, BARGAINS.
SPECIALTIES
LEATHER SATCHELS, 75c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50.
PERFUMERY, &c., &c., 25c., 37c., 50c., best, 75c.
HAIR OILS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES.
POCKET-BOOKS, POCKET-BOOKS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, 50c., 75c., $1.
ALSO, CHINA, FANCY AND HAIR GOODS, CHEAPEST THIS SEASON.
NEW TOYS
AND DOLLS, HALF PRICE.
KID GLOVES
AT 50c., 87c., 75c., FROM AUCTION.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICE YET.
The best dollar glove in the world; colors unique; every pair warranted. Also, Perfect 6-Button and 4-Button.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 298, 300, 302, 304 Grand, from 36 to 42 and 76 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
LOOK AT HOSIERY.
GENTS' SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 50 CENTS UP.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS, 50c., 75c., 87c. AND $1.
BALBRIGGAN,
REGULAR-MADE HOSE, 25 cents pair.
SEVERAL HUNDRED DOZENS WINTER HOSE, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
EXAMINE OUR 5-CENT WOOLLEN GLOVES.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SCARFS, TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS, cheap.
KNITTED AND WOVEN WOOLLEN GOODS IN MURIAS, JACKETS, SHAWLS, HOODS, SONTAGS.
ALSO, GENTS' AND BOYS' CARDIGAN JACKETS, BARGAINS.
E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 298, 300, 302, 304 Grand, from 36 to 42 and 76 Allen-st.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
OVER FIFTY THOUSAND NEW
HATS AND BONNETS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
IN VELVETS, PLUSH, FELT AND STRAW,
Ribbons, Silk Velvets, Flowers, Feathers and Ornaments.
PRICES ALL DOWN.
Honest rates guaranteed.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 298, 300, 302, 304 Grand-st., 36 to 42 and 76 Allen-st.,
Corner Grand, fifth block east from the Bowery.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN and English watches, jewelry, silverware and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S, 24 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st., and 1,213 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22, 1870.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
By virtue of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved October 18th, 1870, authorizing the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, property of the State, together with all of the franchises, property, rolling stock, and appurtenances thereof owned by the State of Georgia, for a term of years, upon certain terms and subject to certain restrictions and limitations named, to-wit:
That the lessee shall pay yearly into the State treasury five thousand dollars ($20,000) per mile; that the lessee shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars (as security for the prompt payment of the amount of rent reserved upon, and for the return of the road and the appurtenances, in case of violation of the lease, or conditions of forfeiture; that the lessee, or its assignees, shall at the time of handing over the road to the State, have in operation within this State, and the balance of the road shall be upon first-class railroad property. The lessee shall also have, at the time of handing over the road, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) of net earnings, over and above all expenses.
The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to exercise such control into the affairs of the lessee, in the matter of the amount of passenger and freight tariffs as it may deem necessary.
The leased shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of the State of Georgia, and a majority of the whole interest in the lessee shall be owned by persons or persons composing, or any shareholder or shareholders in any corporation composing, the lessee shall, in any event, be a corporation chartered by the State of Georgia, and the shareholders of the lessee shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over and road than the average rates charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for the same class of freight and the same distance.
The lessee shall have the right to connect with any road or roads, and the said lessee shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees as the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all such bonds and coupons.
The lessees by this act constituted a body corporate, for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or person, or any connection with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.
For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 24th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad," in accordance with an Act passed October 18th, 1870. The proposals must be in full the names and residences of the parties making to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties thereon named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, whether with or without bonds, of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the lease.
The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 137 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of steam engines, with tender attached, passenger, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct full connection with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cleveland. (Now in progress of construction, railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlantic and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and the seaboard.
Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes," as amended, approved Oct. 20, 1870, can be obtained at the office of the Secretary of State.
RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 35 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—TO LET, without board, a few handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private baths; also rooms on second floor, front, suitable for parlors; private entrance; private bath; also rooms on third floor; references required.

A LARGE, SUNNY SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family; location, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; references required. Apply at 127 West 23d-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms; location central; terms moderate; over Herman's new store, on third floor; references given and required. No. 6 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

NO. 35 WEST 16TH-ST.—BRIGHT, sunny rooms to let, with first-class table and first-class attendance, at moderate prices; private table, if desired; rooms shown cheerfully; references.

APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND floor, unfurnished, and two rooms, furnished, in good locality. Inquire of CHARLES C. WALKLEY, No. 108 East 16th-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.—One or two parlors on first floor; also one on second floor; no meals. Apply at No. 8 Bleecker-st., opposite Grand Central Hotel.

VERY PLEASANT AND COMfortable FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in the first-class brownstone private residence, No. 31 East 16th-st., near Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS at second floor to rent with board, in the first-class private residence, No. 8 West Union-p., corner Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY (WILL LET A handsome suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, with board; location desirable. No. 31 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NOS. 209 AND 209 WEST 33D-ST.—Two (only) elegant and single rooms; first-class board; gentleman and wife preferred.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY, furnished rooms, with or without board; first-class house; French table. Apply at No. 19 East 32d-st.

FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND-STORY, without board, in private family, for one gentleman; terms moderate; gas and heat included; $6 per week. Apply at 64 W. 23d-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WITH TWO rooms and suite, and single rooms, to rent to parties desiring permanent board; private family; references required. Apply at No. 19 East 17th-st.

PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; excellent table; terms moderate; best references. No. 136 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN suite and single, at No. 6 South Washington-square; references required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class table, at No. 6 West 34th-st.; references.

NO. 22 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentleman only; references exchanged.

NO. 279 8TH-AV., SECOND FLOOR, A nicely-furnished room to let to a gentleman or lady, with or without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN, with board, for a lady, husband or unincumbered, by a small family. Address, with location and terms (which must be moderate), B., Box 101, Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-Offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the several Postmasters, at such times as may be required by the Department, upon certain terms and subject to certain restrictions to be named, to-wit:
The contractor will be required to enter into bonds with five sureties, in the penal sum of eight millions of dollars, conditioned for the prompt performance of his contract.
A warrant will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.
All offers must be made in writing, and no alteration of, or attempt to impose upon the Department any article inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to the sample now on file, will be considered sufficient reason for the forfeiture of the bond.
The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids, if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.
Proposals must be addressed to the "Auditor for the Post-Office Department," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH
Via SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The new and elegant iron steam-ships
JESSE HOYT, Capt. A. P. OSBORN,
and JESSE HOYT, Jr., Capt. CHARLES ESCOTT,
Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Jay-st., Brooklyn, every week-day, at 3 P. M.
Connecting with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line for Long Branch, Squan, Farmingdale, Sea Girt, Manasquan, Point Pleasant, Bay Head, Toms River, Forked River, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Beach Haven, Little Egg Harbor, Atlantic City, Somers Point, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Townsend's Inlet, Cape May, Wildwood, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Cape May Point, Delaware Bay, Cape May Ferry, Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, Penn's Grove, Pedricktown, Woodstown, Auburn, Swedesboro, Clarksboro, Mullica Hill, Glassboro, Williamstown, Monroeville, Malaga, Franklinville, Glassboro, Williamstown, Monroeville, Malaga, Franklinville, Glassboro, Williamstown, Monroeville, Malaga, Franklinville

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Cabinet—The Crown Deliberation in Florence—Bulgarian Finances.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Señor MORET, Colonial Minister, has been appointed Minister of Finance ad interim, in the place of FIGUEROLA, who has resigned. Señor MORET retains the Ministry of the Colonies.

FLORENCE, Dec. 3.—The Deputation of the Spanish Government and Cortes to tender the Crown of Spain to the Duke of ANCONA, arrived here today, and was received with unusual demonstrations of welcome.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 3.—The report of the Minister of Finance states that the floating debt has been extinguished, and that a bill creating a tobacco monopoly will be submitted.

Thomas Hughes at Home—Marriage of Minister Motley's Daughter—President of the Italian Senate.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Dec. 3.—THOMAS HUGHES, member of Parliament for Frome, Somersetshire, in addressing his constituents last evening, referred to the recent capture of an American fishing vessel by a British gun-boat. He deplored this as adding a fresh difficulty to the *Alabama* imbroglio. He cited the late American experience, and described the sentiments of the Americans on these questions. He concluded by expressing the hope that both the *Alabama* and the fishing questions would soon be settled amicably.... A marriage arrangement has been concluded between ALGERNON SHERIDAN, third son of R. BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, of Hampton Court, and Miss MOTLEY, the daughter of the American Minister.

FLORENCE, Dec. 3.—Signor TORRIANO has been appointed President of the Italian Senate.

THE POPE.

A Monster Demonstration in Philadelphia to Protest Against Papal Spoliation—Procession of Societies and Addresses by Prominent Catholics—Grounds of the Protest Against the Occupation at Rome.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—A monster demonstration was held here this afternoon, at the Cathedral, to protest against the spoliation of the States of the Church by VICTOR EMMANUEL. The Catholic societies met in various sections of the city, and marched in procession, with music and flags, to the Cathedral. The building was occupied by at least 5,000 people, and as many more were congregated in the vicinity, unable to gain admission. A band of music was stationed in the organ gallery.

Hon. JAS. CAMPBELL presided, and opened the proceedings by an appropriate speech. Hon. JOS. R. CHANDLER read the protest, and spoke of the importance of making an earnest protest against the unlawful invasion and occupation of Rome, in which the Catholics throughout the world would join. Speeches were also made by Gen. WM. A. STOKES, DANIEL DOUGHERTY and others. Mr. DOUGHERTY surpassed all former displays of his eloquence, and so carried away his audience that for five minutes after the close of his remarks the applause was tremendous. The question on the adoption of the protest was carried by acclamation.

THE PROTEST.

We protest against the spoliation of the Holy Father, as citizens and as lovers of right, justice and social order, because it is a violation of right and justice and tends to the overthrow of all civil society. No ruler in the world holds his temporal authority by title stronger or more venerable than that of the Holy Father. The invasion and appropriation of his temporal possessions is simply robbery consummated by brute force. We protest against the spoliation of the Holy Father as Catholics, because it is a sacrilegious invasion of the rights consecrated by justice and religion. The Holy Father holds his temporalities in virtue of his sublime position as the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church, and therefore holds them in trust for the whole Catholic world. He can neither dispose of them, nor can he yield to their forcible alienation without public and common protest and resistance. We protest against the spoliation of the Holy Father, as Catholics, because it trammels him and deprives him of that freedom and independence which are necessary in the government of the churches. In many things he would be restrained from action, and his *modus proprius* would always be open to suspicion. To place the Supreme Head of the Church on earth in the relation of a subject of any temporal Prince, is either utterly to demolish him of his power, or to render its exercise impossible. We protest against the spoliation of the Holy Father as Catholics, because its interferes with that freedom of access to him on the part of the Episcopate priesthood and people, which is essential to the maintenance and propagation of the Christian faith. All history bears witness to the fact that in proportion as this facility of intercourse existed, true faith and piety prevailed in its purity, and integrity and the maxims of the Gospel of Jesus Christ upheld in the face of the hostile world. We protest against the spoliation of the Holy Father, because it has been the cause of the suspension of the Ecumenical Council from which was justly anticipated great results for the honor and glory of God and the salvation of immortal souls, and especially because the reassembling of this august and venerable Council will be impossible until the present violent state of things ceases to exist, and the Holy Father is again placed in the full possession of his sacred right.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Extensive Conflagration at Lawrenceburg, Penn.—Several Hotels, Business Establishments and Residences Destroyed—Large Flouring-Mill and Other Buildings Burned at New-Albany, Ind.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 4.—Early this morning a fire broke out in Lawrenceburg, above Parker's Landing, and before the flames were extinguished, the following buildings were burned: Revere House, Butler House, Florence Hotel, the New-York Hotel, Adams & Foster's dry-goods establishment, Chrichlow's grocery store, Lewis & Co.'s cigar-factory, Mann's liquor-store, Reed & Hazen's drug-store, Ecklich's dry-goods establishment, Kate's shoe-store, Ayer's jewelry establishment, the school-house, the Legal Tender and Independent Oil Well Works, each containing 100 barrels of oil, and about thirty private dwellings. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Dec. 4.—About 4½ o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the large brick flouring-mill of PETER MANN, in State-street. In a very short time the entire building was in flames. The fire extended to the wholesale dry-goods house of S. C. DAY & SONS, on the south side, and the hardware establishment of J. LAUGHMILLER, on the north, which were also soon completely consumed. Most of the contents of the dry-goods-store were removed. The flouring mill contained a large amount of wheat and flour. A large portion of the flour was removed, but the wheat was all burned. The stock of Mr. LAUGHMILLER, consisting mostly of merchant iron, was not removed, but will be saved in a damaged condition. The entire loss on buildings and stock will amount to about $75,000; insured for $35,000, mostly in Eastern companies.

Marine Disaster.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 3.—The bark *Horton*, of St. John, N. B., from Warren Point for Mezmadie, N. B., was spoken Nov. 27, latitude 30 north, longitude 77° 12' west, by the bark *Athlete*, short of provisions and water, and sails lost. She had been eighty-seven days out, and had been blown off shore five times. She was left heading for Savannah, having been supplied with sails. Also, on the 28th ult. she boarded the British brig *C. L. Tompkins*, whose main-mast was gone and decks swept. She had been loaded with lumber. The vessel had been abandoned.

Collision on the Sound—A Schooner Run into by a Norwich Steamer.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 4.—The three-masted schooner *M. J. B. Henderson*, from Boston to New-York, was run into on Friday night by the steamer *City of Newport*, in the Sound, and has put into New-London for repairs, being damaged to the extent of $2,000.

Rescued Prisoners.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4.—HARVEY L. DEARBORN, TIMOTHY HARDIN and S. TALBOT BROWN, who escaped from the jail at Hanover, N. H., last night, a reward of $200 is offered for their recapture.

Lady Ardmore's Narrative Abandoned—A Statement by the English Noblewoman to the Boston Post.

The following correspondence in reference to the adventure of Lady ARDMORE in the Yosemite Valley appears in the St. Louis *Dispatch* of the 1st inst.:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.

SIR: While we were in St. Louis we saw an account purporting to be given by Mrs. YELVERTON herself of an accident which happened to her in attempting to leave the Yosemite Valley some time ago, which appeared in the San Francisco *Chronicle* dated Sept. 30. This account differed in several essential particulars contrary to the truth and in no way, we think, calculated to give a very unfair impression of our conduct. We cannot allow it to remain unanswered. In the first place, the statement that we made no effort or took no measures to assist Mrs. YELVERTON, which was refused by her so crossly after the several efforts had really been made, as in point of fact, she asked us for a seat, which we of course consented to give her, and it was with the object of avoiding herself of that seat as far as Stockton that she arranged to leave the valley on the same day with us.

Secondly, as we were the ones who suggested that we should act as her escort in leaving the valley, as it was expressly arranged the evening before, at her own desire, that we should start at a certain hour, and she later, at her convenience, as we were known to be going on to Utah without giving any guide. We did, in fact, not start till more than an hour after the specified time, and so far is it from being true that she was then delayed by having to change her saddle, she had, in point of fact, not even left her bedroom, nor was she ready to start when our guide left us an hour later.

Thirdly—There was no arrangement whatever, as to waiting for her at Inspiration Point, which would indeed have been quite out of the question, as we, having ourselves started with a guide, and having never been over the trail before, were quite unable, through the snow which was then falling, to find Inspiration Point. We did wait for more than two hours, under the first shelter we came to, at a house about half way on the trail, and only then went on on the assurance of our guide, who had in the meantime come up, that, in his judgment, we could reach the valley in good weather when he left the valley, if Mrs. YELVERTON had started at all she must have turned back, and we felt certain that anybody who knew the trail at all could have no difficulty in following the track left by our five horses through the snow. Mr. HUTCHINGS intended to start on the following day, and thought it most probable that she had waited to accompany him.

Owing to this delay, we ourselves did not reach CLARK'S till late at night, having lost our way several times.

We may add that we waited at CLARK'S twenty-four hours, somewhat to our own inconvenience, on the chance that Mrs. YELVERTON might leave the valley the next day and be able to make use of our carriage; and that immediately on free hearing of her misfortune we took the only means in our power to express our sympathy for it, which, I trust, we should do under similar circumstances to any woman into whose company we might be thrown.

It is not our business to suggest the motives which may have prompted such an abuse of facts for the purpose of asperting our characters, but permit it to be stated for answer in any way the taunts as to English bravery, in which the writer of the paragraph to which we have referred indulges, but we trust that in justice to us you will insert this letter, which is a truthful and accurate statement of the circumstances of the case, so far as we are concerned in them.

We have the honor to be, Sirs, your obedient servants,

JOHN W. HERVEY,
H. STRUET,
CYRIL FLOWERS.

Saengerlust—The Annual Festival.

The Saengerlust Association, last night, at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, gave its annual entertainment of a musical and social character, which was largely enjoyed by a large assemblage. A rich programme of vocal and musical exercises was presented, in which the Saengerbund of Williamsburg assisted, and some choice and favorite choruses were rendered by the vocalists. Several comedies, two soliloquies, who, at the opening jointly chanted the "Ossian" of BESCHNITT, which was rendered with grand effect. The programme was varied by the solo performances of Mr. RIPPER on the piano and the violin. It was concluded by the rendition of WILHELM TELL'S "Song of the Swiss Boatmen on the Rhine." (*Die Wacht am Rhein.*) which was rendered with splendid effect by the well-trained vocalists of the Saengerlust, arousing the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest degree. The concert hall was tastefully decorated with the national colors of Northern and Southern Germany, and the flags of Prussia prominent among the flags was the splendid banner of the Saengerlust Society. The affair was wound up by a sociable dramatic, which was enjoyed until an early hour this morning. The Saengerlust Society has been in existence some fifteen years, and is composed of 140 members, of whom about seventy are active singers.

A Habeas Corpus in the Callicot Case.

In the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday morning, before Judge WOODRUFF, W. O. BARTLETT, Esq., moved for an order to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue, directed to Gen. PILLSBURY, keeper of the Albany Penitentiary, for the body of THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT, together with the cause of his imprisonment.

Judge WOODRUFF asked if Mr. CALLICOT had not been pardoned.

Mr. BARTLETT replied that there was a public rumor that he had been pardoned, and that in consequence from any want of respect toward the Attorney-General and the President, or any lack of appreciation of their intended act of clemency, that this motion was made; but that it made a great difference to Mr. CALLICOT, and more especially to his counsel, whether he was sent to prison as a pardoned convict, or as an innocent man who has been illegally convicted and wrongfully punished; and that, to his mind, it was so clear that Mr. CALLICOT'S conviction was illegal, and that the Court which sentenced him had no jurisdiction in his case, that he desired to be heard on the subject.

Judge WOODRUFF granted the order, returnable Dec. 14, and directed notice to be given to the United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District, where Mr. CALLICOT was tried.

Soldiers and Sailors of the Fourth Assembly District.

The soldiers and sailors of the Fourth Assembly District have organized a permanent association with the election of the following officers: President, JAMES MURRAY; Vice-President, JAMES H. HANT; Recording Secretary, FRANK C. HOPKINS; Corresponding Secretary, W. G. CLEAR; Treasurer, THOMAS E. GROGAN; Sergeant-at-Arms, CHARLES SMITH. After the election of officers the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we, the Soldiers and Sailors' Association of the Fourth Assembly District, pledge to the soldiers and sailors of the State of New-York U. S. GRANT for renomination as President of the United States in 1872.

The President of the Association, Private JAMES MURRAY, was the only private among the delegates to the Chicago Convention of soldiers and sailors in 1868, that nominated Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. Private MURRAY represented the Fifth Congressional District of New-York.

The First Brigade of Cavalry Disbanded.

By General Orders No. 26 from the Adjutant-General's Office at Albany, it is directed that the First Brigade Cavalry be disbanded, and the Brigade-General commanding the same and his staff officers be relieved supernumerary, and that the several regiments and separate troops composing the said brigade be disposed of as follows: The First Regiment will be transferred to the First Brigade; the Third Regiment will be transferred to the Second Brigade; the separate troop of Washington Gray Cavalry, will be transferred to the Third Brigade. And the separate troop cavalry, Capt. KARL KLEIN, will report direct to Headquarters of the First Division. Troops E and F of the First Regiment Cavalry, will be consolidated and designated as Troop E, with the following-named officers: Capt. ——; First Lieut. WM. BUCKHARD; Second Lieut. GUST. M. HOFFMAN; Second Lieut. ——. All officers of the troop above specified not named will be rendered supernumerary.

A New Catholic Church at Kingsbridge—Dedication Services.

The dedication of St. John's Church, Kingsbridge, yesterday morning, proved an event of much interest to the Catholic population of that district. Several prominent residents of the vicinity were present, among them being CHARLES O'CONOR and family, and MATTHEW T. BRENNAN and family. The church, which is capable of holding about 2,000 persons, was crowded to excess, while at least 1,000 were compelled to stand. Several Temperance societies from New-York, with bands of music, were drawn up in line near the church to receive the Archbishop. The band and choir of Manhattan College rendered MOZART'S Twelfth Mass in excellent style. The celebrant of the high mass was Father MCELHINNEY, the Archbishop's Secretary, assisted by the Deacon and Sub-Deacon, Fathers FOLEY and SMITH respectively. Fathers Farley and Dudden, Archbishop McCLOSKEY, after the gospel, preached an appropriate sermon from Apocalypse; twenty-first chapter and first verse.

The American Tract Society.

A meeting of the friends of the American Tract Society was held last evening at the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. Rev. Dr. ROGERS was the first speaker, and after pointed out the objects of the Society, and its claims on public support.

Dr. STEVENSON related some interesting incidents in reference to the work of the Tract Society, and made an earnest appeal for its support. His main was one impression, he said, left upon his mind after traveling over the great West, viz.: that the Tract Society has a mighty field for its labors. America is capable of containing a population as large as that of the world at present, and before the close of the century it will reach 100 millions. And the seat of empire will undoubtedly be in the far West. Rev. Dr. STEVENSON related several instances of self-denial on the part of colporteurs, whose salary he said was only $600 per annum. He closed by referring to the success which attended the labors of one of those missionaries in Cincinnati, by which in an indirect way the Bible was still retained in the schools. After a few remarks by Rev. Dr. GAINES, the meeting was brought to a close.

The German War Fund Collections.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROSSING on Saturday transmitted another remittance of the German war fund collections, as aid of the wounded in Germany, to the Central Station in Berlin, amounting to 10,000 thalers. This makes, with previous remittances, a total of 310,000 thalers. The subscriptions received at the General Consulate, during the past week, amounted to $2,329 00. This amount includes a contribution of $1,031 00 by the citizens at Utica; $100 by the German Catholic Aid Society of Rock Island, Ill.; $23 50 by the German Evangelical congregation at Tonawanda, N. Y.; $43 by the Germania at Newburg; $210 by the German Patriotic Aid Society at Canton, Ohio; $424 by the Hanover Society, in Brooklyn; $150 by the Germania of the Fourth Ward; and a contribution; $100 by the Concordia Club in this City; $68 by the Turnverein at Jackson, Mo. According to the official report of Mr. EMIL SAUER, the Treasurer of the General Committee of the German Societies of this City, the amount of contributions that have been paid in under the auspices of this organization have reached the sum of $202,000 72, of which $190,558 75 have been transmitted to Berlin, while $6,329 23 is deposited in bank.

The French "Tombola."

The French drawing yesterday, at the Union Assembly Rooms, in Grand-street, for the benefit of the fund in aid of the wounded defenders of France, was attended by fully 2,000 persons, a large portion of whom were ladies. The affair was a complete success. Not less than 3,000 lots were disposed of in the drawing, principally composed of articles of value and usefulness. The drawing took place under the auspices of the French Committee of National Defense.

The Committee was composed of Messrs. BELITER, President, A. FLAUBERG, DEBUCHY, and CONSTANTY, who, after the winding up of the affairs of the "Tombola," propose to engage in the publication of a French Republican paper. For the drawing, 4,000 chances were proposed, of as $1 each, consequently $4,000 was realized by the affair. About 300 or 400 of the remaining chances were taken by Mr. FOUGERA. The drawing was continued all day, until completed at 4 o'clock P. M. in the evening. The greatest enthusiasm was expressed by the multitude assisting in this patriotic and charitable enterprise, and this feeling of cheerfulness was no doubt heightened by the news of the successes of the besieged at the French capital.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The premises owned by St. Ann's Catholic Church, on Eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, it is reported, have been purchased by Mr. A. T. STEWART for $250,000. The property comprises the church and rectory on Eighth-street, and also a house and lot on Fourth-avenue connected with it. The sale was effected by E. G. ROOKE, real estate broker, No. 141 Eighth-street. The congregation now worshiping at the church will remove, about the 1st of January, to their new church, Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

On Friday night last between 11 and 12 o'clock, three men presided over the meeting of the Early Closing Association, named respectively PATRICK MADDEN, FRANCIS MCGANN and LAWRENCE WALSH, jumped off a Third-avenue car on which they were riding, and, as is alleged, fired a volley of stones into the plate-glass window of Mr. PATRICK MCCANN'S dry goods store, No. 284 Third-avenue. They broke a number of panes of glass, and did other damage, to repair which it will cost $40. The parties were arrested in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, and were held each in $500 bail, which they failed to give. They are charged with O'DONNELL, proprietor of the dry goods store, No. 281 Canal-street.

Two burglars, at an late hour Saturday afternoon, entered the apartments of BRIDGET O'KEEFE, domestic with Mrs. TAYLOR, on the upper floor of the tenement building No. 245 Tenth-avenue. The woman hearing the men enter called for assistance from her neighbors, when one of the ruffians beat her over the head with an iron jimmy. A member of the female establishment of the house succeeded in reaching the street for Officer BUCK, who found the burglars gone when he arrived. The girl's wounds were not dangerous.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.072 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. Dec. 1, 30.350 inches; minimum at 3 P. M. Dec. 3, 29.613 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 47.1°; maximum, 54.4 P. M. Nov. 29, 55.3°; minimum at 5 A. M. Dec. 4, 32.3°; range, 22°. There was no rain last week. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,226 miles.

While CHARLES MACKHOLM, of No. 476 Pearl-street, was attending the county cook's ball, yesterday morning, at the Casino, in East Houston-street, some one robbed his pocket of $60 and a watch, valued at $60. He caused the arrest of ABEL DURING and THEODORE GRIEF on suspicion, and the watch was discovered concealed in DURING'S stocking. As both men had acted in collusion, Judge HOGAN held them both for trial.

Officer JOHN FINLEY, of the Eighth Precinct Police, arrested JOHN MELDRUM, yesterday, on a charge of assaulting him in the performance of his duty. Meldrum is a native of New-York, aged thirty years, and resides at No. 109 Prince-street.

The ladies of Poughkeepsie have sent a large quantity of goods to the German Young Men's Christian Association, to be sold at fair in aid of the building fund of the Association. The Fair, however, has been postponed until after the holidays, in consequence of the great number of Fairs at present, and to enable other committees, from which help has been promised, to add to the attractions.

THEODORE P. MUNSON, aged thirty, who was severely injured on Nov. 21st ult. by the machinery of Messrs. Hemmingway, WATSON & CO.'S, chair factory, No. 71 Bowery, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner KERNAN ordered the body to be removed to the late residence of the deceased, No. 3 East Twenty-fifth-street, where he will hold an inquest today.

We are pained to learn of the death of Mr. WM. L. CISCO, for some forty-two years shipnews collector at this port, who died on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., of pneumonia, aged seventy years and ten months. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. from the old Dutch Church, at Stapleton, Staten Island.

JAMES MCFARLAND, aged twenty-nine, while intoxicated yesterday, in West Sixteenth-street, was tormented by a group of boys, who angered him so that he threw a brick at them. The missile struck MARY A. COSGROVE, aged seven years, on the head, and inflicted a severe wound. The girl was taken home in her mother's arms, and MCFARLAND was arrested.

MARGARETH BRIBERT, a domestic employed by ROBERT BOYD, at No. 230 East Eighty-second-street, was arrested, last night, on a charge of arson, in causing a fire on the third floor of the dwelling. She was seen to come from a room five minutes before the flames were discovered, and the fire had evidently been burning some time. A damage of $200 was the result.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, JOHN MCCARTHY and TIMOTHY HINES were held for breaking into the store of WM. REMENBERG, No. 46 West Broadway, and stealing woolen shawls worth $50. HENRY VOGEL was also committed for stealing several milk cans, worth $64, the property of JOHN HEALY, No. 23 Laurens-street.

BRIDGET KANE, of No. 108 Greene-street had a fight, early yesterday morning, with another abandoned woman, at the corner of Prince and Greene-street. AUGUSTUS PAUL, of No. 113 Greene-street, attempted to separate the women, when BRIDGET stabbed him in the shoulder with a pen-knife, causing a severe wound. She was arrested.

SAMUEL FIEFORTY, of No. 510 West Forty-third-street, while intoxicated, early yesterday morning, was detained in Forty-second-street by a gang of roughs, who knocked him down, took from his person a small sum of money, and then escaped. FIEFORTY was detained by the Police until he became sober.

The Mercantile Library Association announced that Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON will deliver the third lecture of their course at Steinway Hall on Monday evening next, Dec. 12. Her subject will be "Joan of Arc," and the lecture cannot fail to be most interesting. The sale of reserved seats will begin this morning at Dutcher's, No. 718 Broadway, and at the Library.

Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., will deliver a lecture this evening at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, under the auspices of the Young Men's Union of that church, on the subject, "What I saw in California." The knowledge of Dr. TIFFANY on this subject, and his ability as a speaker, will no doubt render his lecture both instructive and entertaining.

EDWARD MCCABE, a watchman, aged fifty, employed to watch the premises Nos. 7, 9 and 9 Read-street, now in process of demolition, was seriously injured, yesterday, by the fall of a portion of the walls.

The Princess ESTERHAZY, so called, has apparently ill of the Hahnemann Hospital, in this City, under the care of Dr. GREENE. She is suffering from bleeding of the lungs.

BROOKLYN.

At a late hour on Saturday night, the horses attached to Judge VAN COTT'S carriage ran away, on Montague-street, near the Academy of Music, upset the vehicle, and injured the driver severely. There was no person inside the carriage.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning JOHN MURPHY, a vessel of leaves habits, was arrested, and locked up by Officer FLAGHAN, on the charge of disorderly conduct, in kicking in the window of JOHN KEMBERT'S "gin palace," on Myrtle Hamilton-avenue.

Nine stationary engines will commence at 9 o'clock this morning the work of pumping the water out of the caisson of the East River tunnel; and it is believed by the Chief Engineer that the operation will be completed in about five hours.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday night the house of WILLIAM E. WOOD, at Clermont-avenue, was entered by a sneak-thief, through the front hall door, and robbed of $60 worth of clothing.

The silk knitting factory of A. C. BECKMAN, at the corner of South Eleventh and First streets, was entered by thieves some time between 5 o'clock on Saturday night and 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of $100 worth of silk.

The grocery-store of JACOB MOORE, at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Morrell-street, was entered by burglars, who carried off $15 in fractional currency and small change, representing in all about $125, yesterday morning, by burglars.

THOMAS DOYLE, of Twenty-first-street, near Fifth-avenue, was arrested yesterday morning on complaint of THOS. HIGGINS, who charges him with stealing $40 from his trunk.

LONG ISLAND.

The location of the Queens County Court-house, which has troubled the Board of Supervisors for the last fifty years, is now in a fair way of being settled. There are six towns in the county, and as the three Supervisors from the towns on the western end of the county are so far from the western towns a western location, it has been impossible to fix upon any place. Since the incorporation of Long Island City it has been evident that soon, perhaps at the coming session of the Legislature, a new Supervision would be formed, and the Court-house would be locked in that body. In view of this fact, efforts have been made the past week to settle on some location, and it is now currently reported that the Supervisor from Newtown will not vote for Mineola, the location desired by the eastern towns, and that the difficulty in the determination of the Supreme Court Judges to order the Courts held in the new Town Hall, Jamaica, has probably aided the Supervisors in coming to this settlement of the vexed question.

At the close of the last session of Congress a resolution was passed authorizing the Committee on Commerce to make an informal personal examination of the operations at Hell Gate. The Committee left Washington last week in charge of the Chairman, Hon. NATHAN DIXON, of Rhode Island, should appoint a sub-committee to make the examination during the recess, and the week before the setting of Congress was decided upon as the time. Although Hon. H. A. EDMUNDS, the member from the First District, attended to get the Committee to come to Hell Gate together, and wrote the Chairman, it was without avail, and the time is now expired. This shows the interest taken by the Committee on Commerce in the removal of obstructions in New-York Harbor.

Within a few days a great commotion has arisen among the contractors of Newtown, on account of the refusal of Town Assessor FURMAN to sign a large number of road warrants which have been issued. The refusal to sign is because no money before any money can be drawn for the repairs of roads, it is of vital importance to those holding these documents. There is a rumor that there is some fraud in connection with the warrants. An unsuccessful attempt was made to browbeat the Assessor and force him to sign the warrants.

The old church at Port Hampton, now 160 years old, has been sold to LAWRENCE FOSTER, who proposes to tear it down, using the material for the construction of a house. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, the father of HENRY WARD BEECHER, preached in this church for eleven years. Many other eminent divines have discoursed within its walls. It is probably the oldest church structure on the Island, and probably is now the oldest on it.

The new public school-house, recently erected at Southold, was formally occupied for the first time on Thursday. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. WHITTAKER, and others. The building is commodious and well adapted for the purpose for which it was constructed. Mr. A. M. YOUNG, who has been Principal for a number of years, still has charge of the school.

The Queens County Agricultural Society have empowered a Board of Managers to make such arrangements for alteration of the fair-grounds as shall be for the best interest of the Society and A. T. STEWART.

A marble slab in memory of Rev. JOSEPH A. COFF, D. D., for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bay Harbor, has been placed on the east side of the main entrance of the church. Mr. COFF died Nov. 9, in Chelsea, Mass.

On Saturday night, the street lamps of Long Island City were lighted for the first time, and gave a very cheerful appearance to the place, especially Hunter's Point.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Englanders residing in Jersey City and Hudson County propose to celebrate "Forefathers' Day" with a grand dinner. The anniversary is the two hundred and fiftieth of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. A meeting for perfecting the arrangements for the celebration will be held at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, this evening.

The new public hall over Kepler's Market, Jersey City, will be formally opened on Thursday evening next. On the occasion the Harmonic Society will render HANDEL'S grand oratorio of the "Creation." Miss ADELA BISSON, who is seventy years of age, but who is one of the finest oratorio singers in America, has been engaged to render the soprano solos.

Bishop BAYLEY, of the diocese of Newark, Jersey City, administered the rite of confirmation to nearly 1,000 children in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Jersey City. After confirmation, the Bishop, who has lately returned from the Ecumenical Council at Rome, delivered a lecture on "Rome as it Was and Is." Rome he characterized as the most religious city in the world. Its piety he attributed to the presence of large numbers of clergy, and to the purity of its laws and their administration.

JAMES A. VERMILAND, a young man whose parents reside on Bergen Hill, fell from a canal-boat on the Hackensack River, near the Newark plank road, on Saturday evening, and was drowned. His companions tried in vain, while leaning upon the helm of the boat, precipitating him into the river.

A project is on foot to establish a new public library at Hackensack. Over 1,000 has been collected for this purpose.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 3.—American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	91¾@92	92
Consols for account	91¾@92	92
United States 6-20s, 1862		89¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87½	87½
United States 5-20s, 1867	90	90
United States 10-40s	87	87
Ill. Cent. Railroad Shares	111¾	111¾
Erie Railroad Shares	21¾	21¾
Atl. & Gt. West. R.R. Shares	23	23

FRANKFORT, Dec. 3.—United States Bonds are steady; 5's of issues of 1862 closed at 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3, 1870.—Cotton opened steady at 9¾d. On 4th closed dull; Middling Uplands opened at 9d., closed at 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.; the sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation; the shipments of Cotton from Bombay up to 3d inst. were 2,000 bales, and have been 2,000 bales. PORK closed firmer. BEEF, 120s. WHEAT—California White, 11s. 7d.@ Red Winter, 10s. 9d.

LONDON, Dec. 3—11½ A. M.—SUGAR is active opened firmer.

BREMEN, Dec. 3.—PETROLEUM, 6 thalers 22 groats.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—SUGAR—Market without decided change; sales of the week, 5,000 boxes; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 12,000 boxes and 800 hhds., of which 1,500 boxes were for the United States; stock remaining in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 80,000 boxes and 800 hhds. FREIGHTS flat. BUTTER in demand; quoted at 24c.@26c. COAL-OIL quiet. RIQUA dull at 24@25c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—PORK quiet and unchanged. FLOUR—Light demand; holders firm; Family, $4 90@5 00. WHEAT active and firm; No. 2 Red, $1 15@1 16; No. 3 do., $1 08@1 09. CORN steady; No. 2 mixed, 47c. OATS steady; No. 2 mixed, 34c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet, unchanged, scarce and firm. MALT steady, with a moderate demand. MESS PORK—Light demand; holders firm; $16 50@16 75. LARD—In good demand at full prices for Steam, 9½c. New-York contracts; little offering for future delivery at 9½c. cash; Kettle dull and unsettled at 10c. BULK MEATS dull and unsettled; Shoulders, 7c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10c. for Clear Sides, 11½ for Clear sides, loose. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; sales at 12c. for Shoulders, 14c. for Clear Rib and 15c. for Clear Sides, packed. HOGS in good demand at full prices; 50 @ 60 head sold at $5 @ $5 25 for Common to Fair; $5 30@5 40 for Good to Prime; $5 50@5 60 for Extra; $5 70@5 75 for Choice Heavy. WHISKY in fair demand at 90c. cash; Kettle dull and unsettled at 92c. SUGAR—Crushed, 12½c.; Powdered, 12½c.; Granulated, 11½c.; "A," 11c.; Extra C, 10½c.; Yellow, 10c.; Coffee, 10½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 12½c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 76 bales; gross, 1,000 bales. FLOUR very dull; Extra Family, $6 50@6 75; Penna. and Ohio Extra Family, $6 75@7 25; Indiana Red, $7 00; Amber, $7 25@7 50; Minnesota Extra, $7 50@8 00; Western Extra Family, $8 00@8 50; Patent and Fancy, $8 50@9 00. RYE FLOUR firm at $5 25@5 50. CORN MEAL quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and weak; Red, $1 30@1 32; Amber, $1 32@1 35. RYE sells at 82c. CORN dull and weak; Old Yellow, 68c.; New, 70c. OATS steady and in request at 46c. for Southern and Pennsylvania. BARLEY in good demand at $1 10@1 15. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $16 50@16 75. BEEF quiet; Country Mess, $9 50@10 00; Extra Mess, $10 50@11 00; Packet, $11 50@12 00; Extra Mess, $12 50@13 00; Beef Hams, $20 00@21 00. CUT MEATS quiet; Pickled Hams, 12½c.@13c.; Pickled Shoulders, 8½c.; Pickled Bellies, 10½c.@11c.; Smoked Shoulders, 10½c.; Smoked Hams, 13½c.@14c. LARD quiet; Kettle, 12½c.@13c.; City Steam, 12c.; Refined, 12c. for export; 12½c. for city trade. BUTTER and CHEESE unchanged. WHISKY in fair demand at 92c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—FLOUR quiet and firmer; Spring Extras, $5 10@5 25; Superfine Spring, $5 30@5 50; Winter Extras, $5 60@5 75; Minnesota Extra, $5 75@6 00; Superfine Winter, $6 00@6 25; City Mills, $6 50@6 75. WHEAT active; Extra, $1 22; No. 1, $1 20; No. 2 Spring, $1 13@1 14; No. 3 do., $1 05@1 06; rejected, 90c.@91c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 14@1 15; No. 3 do., $1 06@1 07; No. 2 Amber, $1 16@1 17; No. 3 do., $1 08@1 09; Amber Michigan, $1 17@1 18; White Michigan, $1 18@1 19; White Western, $1 20@1 21. CORN dull and heavy; No. 2, 41½c. cash; 41½c. seller last half December; 41½c. seller January; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. cash; 41c. seller last half December; 41c. seller January; rejected, 40c. OATS dull and heavy; No. 2, 31½c. cash; 31½c. seller December; 32c. seller January; rejected, 30c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and heavy; No. 2, 80c. cash; 80c. seller December; 81c. seller January; rejected, 75c. PORK dull and heavy; $16 50@16 62½ cash; $16 50@16 62½ seller December; $16 75@16 87½ seller January. LARD dull and heavy; $11 50@11 62½ cash; $11 50@11 62½ seller December; $11 75@11 87½ seller January. BULK MEATS dull and heavy; Shoulders, 7c.; Short Ribs, 9½c.; Short Clear, 9½c. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; sales at 12c. for Shoulders, 14c. for Clear Rib Sides, 14½c. for Clear Sides, and 15c. for Hams.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—FLOUR quiet and firmer; Spring Extras, $5 10@5 25; Superfine Spring, $5 30@5 50; Winter Extras, $5 60@5 75; Minnesota Extra, $5 75@6 00; Superfine Winter, $6 00@6 25; City Mills, $6 50@6 75. WHEAT active; Extra, $1 22; No. 1, $1 20; No. 2 Spring, $1 13@1 14; No. 3 do., $1 05@1 06; rejected, 90c.@91c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 14@1 15; No. 3 do., $1 06@1 07; No. 2 Amber, $1 16@1 17; No. 3 do., $1 08@1 09; Amber Michigan, $1 17@1 18; White Michigan, $1 18@1 19; White Western, $1 20@1 21. CORN dull and heavy; No. 2, 41½c. cash; 41½c. seller last half December; 41½c. seller January; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. cash; 41c. seller last half December; 41c. seller January; rejected, 40c. OATS dull and heavy; No. 2, 31½c. cash; 31½c. seller December; 32c. seller January; rejected, 30c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and heavy; No. 2, 80c. cash; 80c. seller December; 81c. seller January; rejected, 75c. PORK dull and heavy; $16 50@16 62½ cash; $16 50@16 62½ seller December; $16 75@16 87½ seller January. LARD dull and heavy; $11 50@11